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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Japan Hears American Demand

Emperor Is Calm in Bombing

Bruening Solidifies Germany

South America Holds to Gold

Africa Sees Slavery Diminish

Mother-Daughter Politics, New!

THE United States notifies Japan and China that it insists upon the open door policy in Manchuria under the Nine Power Treaty. The note is emphatic but considerate in its language. Other signatories of the Nine Power treaty are invited to take similar action. Tokyo receives the note calmly and considers its reply. It insists that the open door policy will be preserved, and argues that if the Japanese effort succeeds Manchuria will be a well-governed, prosperous area with increased opportunities there for all nations. Thus the United States declares its position on the eve of what some observers believe may be an impending event—a movement of the Japanese on into China.

A Korean Communist attempts to bomb the carriage of the Emperor of Japan in a Tokyo parade. No injury is reported except to a horse. The police immediately undertake a wide campaign against Communists. The Japanese Cabinet considers the outrage and offers its resignation, which probably will not be accepted. The cabled account states that after the bombing the royal carriage rolls into the palace gates and the Emperor goes at once to his luncheon. Here's an Emperor worth thinking about—one whose dignity and appetite are unaffected by a hurtling bomb.

Chancellor Bruening seeks a truce among Germany's factions until the reparations and disarmament conferences are past. He plans to avoid election of a new President by having the Reichstag pass a constitutional amendment prolonging President von Hindenburg's term, and would also postpone elections to the Prussian Diet. He summons Adolf Hitler, Nazi chief, who takes his proposals under advisement. By courageous and spectacular agreements with his political foes the Chancellor believes he has all but the Communists with him—enough to carry through his program. He offers a powerful inducement—that German solidarity at home will help Germany's fight on reparations.

Central banks of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia decide to transfer their gold reserves from London to New York. An effort will be made to form a closer alliance with the Federal Reserve System. The action grows out of a conference held in Lima, Peru. Neighboring republics are being asked by the five to act with them. The plan is in line with what the central bankers have agreed is their best hope for economic recovery—to keep the West Coast countries of South America on the gold standard.

England sends a mission to Abyssinia to investigate slavery conditions. Abyssinian Emperor Selassie invites this to prove that he is moving as steadily as possible toward slavery abolition in Ethiopia. Progress is retarded by the fact that the economic system has been built up on slavery, but slaves are being freed and the Emperor is providing schools for them. Liberia now begins the struggle to stamp out human servitude, the loans so badly needed there being forthcoming on this condition. Thus the Caucasian repays the African. The white brought away the black into bondage, and now white goes back to induce black to set black free.

France, Italy and Germany prepare for the reparations conference at Lausanne. France wants Germany to pay reparations as agreed, if not now, then when payments are possible. Italy wants reparations adjusted with regard to the general economic recovery of Europe. Germany wants them canceled outright. France believes there must be another moratorium, Italy that there may have to be, Germany that it shouldn't be thought of. Each will press its own view, but after much talk all the nations participating will doubtless draw together. Two arbiters who may be ignored at first will eventually come into control. Common sense and necessity will dictate a settlement.

Oklahoma sees coal leading put on a tonnage basis. The Henryetta coal region adopts the new method when the State Board of Arbitration recommends that the "inhuman task system" of loading by the day be abolished. The change brings a new assurance to the worker. No longer need the middle-aged man with a family to support be displaced on this hard job by the young husky who swings a mean shovel.

Mississippi sends a daughter to succeed a mother in its House of Representatives. Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, feminist leader, witnesses the induction of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Howorth, attorney, into the Chamber where she once sat. The country is called on to accustom itself to something in politics. This is the first time a legislative post has descended in a family from one generation to another—on the female side.

Rubber Freight Rate From Singapore Cut

By the Associated Press

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 8

A SHIPPING conference here today announced a reduction in freight rates on rubber to New York from $11.50 (gold) a ton to $8.50, the arrangement to last for six months from Jan. 1.

This action was believed to be the reply of the conference to the action of local rubber dealers in chartering steamers privately to carry rubber to New York at a reduced rate.

France Scans Aid for Banks Of Sound Type

Help Defended on Ground of Preventing Upheavals in Economic Field

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The question of how far governments should assist the banking institutions of their country when difficulties arise, has been seriously debated in France. On the whole the conclusion appears to be that it is the business of the state to do everything in its power to avert financial upheavals, and to employ the resources of the Treasury to this end.

If institutions of public credit, which are temporarily hit by special circumstances but whose general management is sound, are to be allowed to founder, the consequences may be disastrous for the community at large. Timely intervention is, therefore, justified.

Such is the view of the French Government, and the doctrine has been applied not only by M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, a Finance Minister who may properly be described as a Moderate, but also by M. Louis Germain-Martin, who was Finance Minister in a Radical Government.

M. Germain-Martin did not hesitate to go to the assistance of an important bank which was threatened with discomfiture when he was in office in the Steeg Government. M. Flandin likewise did his best to save several credit institutions.

State's Finances Helped

Finally, it was resolved to cover the losses incurred by the Banque de France as a result of the depreciation of the pound sterling. The Banque de France is not, strictly speaking, a governmental institution, but it has always worked in accord with the Government, and has paid proper attention to the financial policy of the state.

Banque de France invested in pound sterling in order to maintain the franc, and it retained its holdings at the request of the Government, which was endeavoring to cooperate with the British Treasury and Bank of England. Moreover, it is explained that, if it had disposed of them, there would have been a further flow of gold to France at a moment when the Government was already embarrassed by unnecessary accumulations. Thus, it was argued that the Government should give some sort of guarantee against losses.

There were naturally plenty of adversaries of this policy of helping banks, railroads, steamship companies and other bodies which are of public utility and whose collapse would have the gravest repercussions. Included in these criticisms were objections to the granting of loans to foreign countries, which are either friendly to France or whose friendship France desires to win.

Question of Discretion

It was pointed out that it would be difficult to draw the line if it was once understood that the state was a benevolent godfather. But of course, the Government considered this to be a question of measure and of discretion. If a credit institution is undeserving and is badly managed, and fulfills no useful purpose, and can be allowed to disappear without serious inconvenience, then the state has no special duty to perform. There must be sound reasons for the intervention of the state, and there can be no sounder reason than the maintenance of public credit in these difficult days.

It will be seen, however, that the problem is one which cannot be dealt with by ready-made rules. Each case must stand on its merits, and the Finance Minister must shoulder his responsibilities. Those who would have the state stand idly by, even though there may be dangerous repercussions, and those who would have the state assume duties which do not strictly belong to it in all circumstances, are alike wrong.

The matter is one of expediency, of fairness, of public interest. It is a matter that has not always received the attention it deserves, for in a time of crisis, the wise employment of Treasury resources may well be vital to the welfare of a country, and indeed to outside countries.

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LOCAL RELIEF WELL IN HAND, GIFFORD FINDS

Senate Committee Told Red Cross Is to Help Soft Coal Miners

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, told the Senate Committee on Manufactures today that a national telephonic check-up of relief activities in the past few days shows that, with the possible exception of four or five states where legislative constitutional matters are involved, "each state will care for its own who must have help this winter."

"It would seem," Mr. Gifford stated, "that the combined efforts of communities, counties and states can take care of the situation this winter."

Asked is there would be need of federal aid if the work of local organizations broke down, Mr. Gifford said he would cross that bridge when he came to it, but did not expect to have to cross the bridge.

Mr. Gifford stated that the Red Cross has decided to utilize some $1,000,000 for relief of miners in the bituminous area in West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Indiana. This statement attracted immediate attention at the hearing. Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, asking if it meant a departure from the traditional Red Cross policy which had been so firmly fixed that two years ago it declined to disperse money for relief appropriated by Congress. Mr. Gifford referred such queries to the Red Cross itself.

"Should such community and state responsibility be lessened by federal aid," he said, "the sincere and whole-hearted efforts of the hundreds of thousands of volunteers engaged both in raising and administering relief funds would doubtless be materially lessened."

Mr. Gifford was asked to name the states where relief activity is still subject to action by state legislation. He cited six states, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. Some of these states, he said, are handicapped in giving state relief by provisions within their constitutions.

Pennsylvania, he added, is the only state where the problem is acute, though it is serious also in Michigan, and in Ohio legislation is needed to aid the larger cities. In Illinois also, he said, legislation will be needed, since all relief there so far had been of a private character.

Mr. Donald R. Richberg, counsel of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who followed Mr. Gifford, declared railway labor believes that "federal relief for unemployment is long overdue."

Mississippi Seats Daughter of First Woman Legislator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 8—The first woman elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives witnessed the seating of her daughter as the first woman Representative of Hinds County, at the convening of the 1932-36 State Legislature here this week.

The mother was Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, the daughter, Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth. They are the first mother and daughter so honored in this Commonwealth, and as far as learned in the United States.

Mrs. Somerville of Greenville represented the Delta County of Washington, in the State Assembly for the term 1926-28.

Mrs. Howorth of Jackson is a practicing attorney, member of the firm of Howorth & Howorth in which her husband is her associate. In assuming her first elective office, she has carried on a family tradition. Her grandfather, Col. William Nugent, was a noted figure in Mississippi affairs, a Confederate officer who fought in defense of the state capital and a prominent member of the state bar.

Mrs. Somerville was the first president of the Mississippi Suffrage Association and among the earliest presidents of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both mother and daughter are ardent prohibitionists.

Bankers Testify of Vast Sums Paid in Commissions on Loans

Senate Told of Payment of $533,000 to Group of Which Former President Leguia's Son Was Member for $180,000,000 Loans to Peru

Special Washington Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The Liman Company had agreed to pay a commission was young Leguia. Others were said to be Mr. Harold Belster and Mr. T. B. [illegible] of the Liman company, and [illegible] A. Maginnis, former American Minister to Bolivia, who were said to have received $67,000, $10,000 and $40,000 respectively.

How the former Peruvian President and his son have been prosecuted on this and other transactions was related to the committee by Mr. Breck. A revolutionary tribunal has given judgment against Señor Leguia and his son on a charge of "legal enrichment," amounting to millions of dollars, he asserted.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, conducting the inquiry, interjected, "Pardon me, they called it bribery, didn't they?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Breck.

Mr. Breck described the arrangements with young Leguia as "something we did not like," but added, "Here we were, committed to a

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SCHOOL PUPILS EXPLODE LIQUOR DRINKING TALES

Quincy Children Not Only Get Facts but Signatures to Pledge

Boys and girls themselves are answering the charges of excessive drinking among the younger people. Not only are they making surveys, in many schools and communities, which show that statements of yet propagandists are untrue, but they are setting up facts to show today's youth is strongly opposed to use of alcohol.

Typical of this is a group of Quincy High School students, members of the Quincy Young People's Temperance Club, who today announced more than 200 signatures to a pledge to abstain from the use of alcohol and tobacco. The club is endeavoring to get signatures from all of the 2300 students in the school.

Miss Pauline Worcester, a junior, is president of the club, with three other officers, all students in the school. The club has been meeting for a number of years in an effort to build up facts and figures which would prove that there was not the drinking among the younger people today that the wets claimed.

"There has been a great deal said and written about high school students drinking," Miss Worcester said yesterday, "and my friends and myself started out to investigate on our own initiative in our own high school. We found that the majority of the parties where drinking was supposed to have taken place, did not take place at all."

The young dry leader told how the Temperance Club is working hard to obtain more pledges, which will be forwarded to President Hoover with other information and data regarding drinking by young people.

The club is under the guidance of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and there are many similar groups in cities over the State. The groups played an important part in securing names for the national Youth Roll Call, containing more than 1,000,000 signatures of boys and girls working for prohibition, which was presented to President Hoover in December, 1931, by representatives from every state in the Union.

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, State President of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., commenting upon the action of the Quincy young people's temperance group, said today that it is "simply a repetition of what we have learned in other school investigations over the country, namely that there is not the drinking by the young people that the antiprohibition organizations exploit.

FORD WORKMEN FOUND TO NEED LESS IN EUROPE

Can Keep Up Standard in 13 of 14 European Cities on Lower Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The living standard in Mr. Henry Ford's Detroit factory can be duplicated by his workmen on lower wages in 13 out of 14 European cities covered in a detailed survey made by the International Labor Office.

The 210-page report, just received here by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, is evincing much interest among labor officials, who consider it of great importance. The cost of the survey, $25,000, was paid by the Twentieth Century Fund of New York, of which Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston is president.

The European worker whose general standard of living is to be equivalent to that of his Detroit counterpart could get along with wages 42 per cent lower in Barcelona, the study revealed. In Stockholm, the only city of the 14 investigated where he might need higher wages, an approximate 4 per cent raise might be necessary.

The Detroit standard was computed by a house-to-house canvass among Ford workers made by the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor. The bureau undertook to say just what comforts were enjoyed by a Detroit Ford worker receiving $7 a day for a five-day week, and supporting a wife and two children. Then the International Labor Office investigated the costs of these same comforts in each of the 14 European cities where Mr. Ford has or is planning factories. Allowance was made for the decline in prices and the return to the $6 a day wage scale in Detroit.

Costs Compared

Using 100 to represent the cost of living on Detroit standard in January, 1931, the costs in other cities, the report shows, would compare as follows:

Stockholm	99 to 104
Frankfort	85 to 93
Copenhagen	83 to 91
Berlin	83 to 90
Cork	85
Helsingfors	83
Paris	80 to 87
Marseilles	75 to 81
Manchester	70 to 74
Warsaw	67
Rotterdam	66 to 68
Istanbul	66
Antwerp	61 to 65
Barcelona	58

The Detroit standard, which will cost the Ford company $1550 in wages in Detroit, will cost about $1575 in Sweden, $1129 in Manchester, $1046 in Warsaw and $878 in Barcelona, according to the report.

The report does not disclose the salaries actually paid in the European plants. And, for political reasons the labor office was not able to obtain all the facts necessary for determining the costs of living in London, Genoa and Trieste, where Mr. Ford has other plants.

Fewer Bathrooms Abroad

The cut of American women's clothes was found to differ frequently from that of the usual European clothes, and it was found difficult to match American children's clothing in most of the European cities because most of the clothing of workmen's children over there is made at home.

Dwellings of four or five rooms equipped with electricity, gas and a bathroom, such as are considered the standard in Detroit, are not available for workmen in working districts of many European cities, it was found. Bathrooms, according to the report, are not met with in workers' dwellings in practically all the European cities although they are stock equipment in Detroit. The money the American workers spend for automobiles was allotted to the foreign workers to be spent as they liked.

Of 100 families of employees of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit whose cost of living was studied, 47 owned automobiles, 36 had radios, 60 had sewing machines, 21 had vacuum cleaners, 45 phonographs, 40 electric washing machines and 58 electric irons. Not one of these items had a place in the calculation of budgets for the 14 European cities.

Making Over Ol' Clo'es Pays Women And Aids Seattle's Deserving Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A community's old clothes being made over in a community sewing room to fill a community's need describes the work being done by the women's division of Mayor Harlin's commission for improved employment in this city. Women are employed in three-day shifts at $3 a day.

Most of the women are wives of men who in normal times are gainfully employed. They work under trained seamstresses and many learn valuable lessons in sewing and making over. To many of them, it has been a cheerful break in an anxious winter.

The work of taking old garments such as coats, and serge suits and making them over for somebody's children is keenly enjoyed. A warm rose-colored coat for a four-year-old was shown which had been fashioned from an adult coat. Buttons to match had been contributed by one of the women from her own button bag. As much love and care goes into each garment as though it were for their own children.

A painfully old-style garment but of good material was made into a new winter coat for a schoolgirl and with a "little dab of fur" made a "new" coat which no girl would be reluctant to wear.

A huge pile of boy's "longies" and "knickers" told where the greatest need was. "There are no hand-me-downs in boys' pants donated and as those are the most needed garments we have to make them," the supervisor explained. Very creditable and tailored looking "knickers" had been fashioned from men's clothes and from women's coats. Another high pile consisted of boy's shirts cut down from men's.

GOLD CLAIMS PEGGED IN NEW AFRICAN FIELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Findings of placer gold in the Kakamega area of North Kavirondo, East Africa, have resulted in prospectors pegging more than 150 claims.

The claims encircle an area in Eldoret, where a syndicate holds exclusive rights for prospecting in a region of 25 square miles. The syndicate claims to have discovered some alluvial gold, according to reports received here.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ISSUE CALL FOR 'THRIFT WEEK'

Survey Tends to Show Men More Careless in Money Matters Than Women

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—"Business women of the United States have a record for thrift that business men might envy," says Mrs. Emilie H. Burcham, securities saleswoman of Spokane, Wash., thrift chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, in issuing to the 60,000 members of that organization the annual call to observe "Thrift Week" Jan. 17 to 23.

"A survey into the thrift habits of our membership, made after 'Thrift Week' last year," Mrs. Burcham adds, "showed that 81 per cent of the women responding to questionnaires had savings accounts, 77 per cent had insurance policies, and nearly 60 per cent were owners of securities.

"Still more significant, as a commentary on the financial stability of women, was the fact that 37 per cent owned or were buying homes. The one weakness in their financial program appeared to be that comparatively few business women safeguarded their estates, only 22.5 per cent reporting that they had made wills."

Returns From 35 States

Returns in the survey came from business women in 35 states. According to Mrs. Burcham's compilations, women in the north central states practice thrift to a greater degree than do business women elsewhere. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas had especially fine records in savings, insurance, investments and home ownership. In five business and professional women's clubs in Indiana—Kokomo, Indianapolis, Portland, North Manchester and Goshen—every member had a savings account.

In Kokomo and North Manchester every member also carried insurance, and 52.5 per cent of the members of the Kokomo Club were owners of securities. In Jackson, Mich.; David City, Neb.; Bowbells, N. D.; Laurel, Miss., and Parkersburg, W. Va., every member had a savings account.

Appleton, Wis., held the record in ownership of securities, 89 per cent of its members having investments of that character. In Chippewa Falls, Wis., 70.4 per cent of the members of the Business and Pro-

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Italian Policies Link Reparation And Trade Issues

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 8—The two approaching conferences on reparations and disarmament are attracting much public attention in Italy, and private meetings of the Italian delegations of both conferences are held daily under the chairmanship of Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister.

The policy of Italian delegates at Lausanne and Geneva will be on lines enunciated on many occasions by the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, and recently reasserted by Signor Grandi in the United States. Italy does not regard the forthcoming reparations conference as called on to settle the conflicting financial interests of leading European powers.

The Rome Government considers the conference as an integral part of the general problem of European restoration and economic and political pacification between European states. This, of course, does not mean that Italy will not defend its own particular interests at Lausanne. But it considers these interests to be in harmony with the more general problem of European economic reconstruction on which Italy's policy is based.

LOWELL TEACHERS UNPAID; NO FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 8—Lack of funds in the city treasury prevented school teachers from receiving their weekly pay checks today. They were assured, however, that everything will be done between now and next pay day to raise money enough to cover their salaries.

Although banks refuse to negotiate a loan of $500,000 unless the 1932 budget goes through with a reduction of $700,000, Mayor Charles H. Slowey reported that arrangements for the reduction are being made by the finance commission and the budget is expected to be passed next week. In this event the banks will probably advance the loan and the school teachers and other city employees receive their pay.

BUS CONTROL SOUGHT FOR RAILWAYS BOARD

CHATHAM, N. B., Jan. 7 (AP)—The New Brunswick Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring regulation of buses and trucks by the Railways Board of Canada. A resolution adopted yesterday said these vehicles do not pay a fair share toward highway upkeep.

A special committee recommended the Government call an interprovincial conference on unemployment.

Police Court Held In Deep Gold Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.

WHAT was possibly the world's most unusual police court was held in Johannesburg when, in order that certain special aspects of a case could be studied while the trial was in progress, a charge of contravening mining regulations was investigated 7000 feet below the earth's surface in the City Deep Gold Mine.

The temperature was above 100 degrees and the inquiry lasted an hour and a half.

Bruening Asks Final Solution Of Reparations

Hitler Reported Willing to Aid Other Parties Reelect Hindenburg

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 8 — Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, is determined to turn down any solution of the reparations question that is not definite and final, it is stated in well-informed circles yesterday. In other words, he will veto any more moratoriums. If a provisional agreement is proposed with a view to resuming payments under the Young plan later, as is desired by France, Germany would refuse, it is declared.

Such rejection, it is added, need not result in a breakdown of the Lausanne conference. The meeting could be adjourned and negotiations continued through diplomatic channels. The conference would then convene again in April or May. Since the Hoover moratorium does not expire before the end of June there would still be ample time for a settlement.

Moreover, it is contended that adjournment would have the great advantage of letting the French elections pass by and would also permit renewed negotiations with the United States. Germany holds fast to the view that it exceeded the payments demanded by President Wilson and specified in the pre-armistice negotiations for damage wrought in occupied territories.

From this it infers the right to cease making further payments. Germany reckons with the possibility that reparations creditors may insist on a small percentage of German revenues for a limited number of years, provided Germany recovers speedily at a later date, it is stated. This would involve determination of an index figure of prosperity. It is reiterated, however, that obligation for fixed payment must now finally cease.

Meanwhile, the inner political situation seems to be on the brink of a sudden, unexpected consolidation which would greatly strengthen the German position at the coming reparations and disarmament conferences. Herr Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialist Party, who has arrived here from Munich, is to meet the Chancellor and Minister of the Interior in order to discuss the coming presidential elections, and it is stated he is willing to support other parties in reëlecting President von Hindenburg.

This means that a united front from the Fascists to the Socialists will be established in favor of the President. The presidential elections may no longer be necessary since a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag for prolonging the President's term of office appears to be certain. The unknown elements in the situation are the exact terms Herr Hitler is asking in return for his coöperation. But if affairs take this turn, as is expected, Germany will be spared much unrest.

That Herr Hitler actually is willing to support a prolongation of the President's term of office, regardless of the bitter warfare the Fascists have been waging against him in the past, was confirmed to the Monitor by one of Herr Hitler's officers, who had accompanied him to Berlin.

Antislavery Board To Visit Abyssinia

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8—Lord Noel-Buxton, Lord Polwarth and Hon. Grizel Hepburne Scott are proceeding to Abyssinia to discuss problems arising from measures being taken by the Ethiopian Government for the abolition of slavery in that stronghold of this heritage of the past.

Assurances that such measures would be adopted were given as long ago as 1923 when Abyssinia was admitted into the League of Nations. During the past year Emperor Haile Selassie I has been in communication with the Antislavery and Aborigines Protection Society here and the present mission resulted from the invitation he extended to that organization.

In a letter to the antislavery society last September the Emperor said a school for former slaves had been established at his capital, Addis Ababa, also that measures are being taken to improve the economic situation with a view to enabling the work of freeing slaves to be expedited. Progress, however, has been slow as the whole economic order of that country has been built up upon slavery.

SUGAR FACTORY IN LITHUANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOVNO, Lithuania—The first Lithuanian sugar factory, recently finished, has already produced 16,000 bags of sugar.

U.S. DEMANDS OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA

Stimson Invokes Nine Power and Kellogg Pacts in Note to Far East

OTHER SIGNATORIES NOTIFIED OF ACTION

America Not to Recognize Any Situation Effected Contrary to Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The rights of the United States and its citizens in Manchuria under the Nine Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris of 1928 must be respected. This message was transmitted to the Governments of China and Japan, at Tokyo and Peiping, respectively, by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, today.

Belief that the backing of the signatory powers of the treaty is expected is strengthened by the summoning of the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Portugal—nations signing the Nine Power Pact—to the Department of State to receive copies of the message to the Far East.

In placing before the world the United States' position in Manchuria, the State Department issued the following explanation:

"In the first place, of course, we have no desire to question Japan's legitimate treaty rights in Manchuria. We do not intend to interfere with them in the slighest degree. In the second place, we have no desire to intrude ourselves into any settlement which Japan and China may make of their present unhappy difficulties, except — and these are the exceptions:

"First, that nothing in that settlement must impair our rights or our citizens' rights in China as set out in the open-door policy and in the nine-power treaty, which embodied the open-door policy, and,

"Second, except that the settlement should be not achieved by a violation of the methods agreed to in the Kellogg pact.

"That is the substance of the position which we have taken."

Text of Note

The text of Mr. Stimson's note is as follows:

With the recent military operations about Chinchow, the last remaining administrative authority of the Government of the Chinese Republic in south Manchuria as it existed prior to Sept. 18, 1931, has been destroyed.

The American Government continues confident that the work of the neutral commission recently authorized by the Council of the League of Nations will facilitate an ultimate solution of the difficulties now existing between China and Japan.

But in view of the present situation and of its own rights and obligations therein, the American Government deems it to be its duty to notify both the Imperial Japanese Government and the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto, nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those governments, or agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the Open Door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris of Aug. 27, 1928, to which treaty both China and Japan, as well as the United States, are parties.

America's Consistent Attitude

The Department of State in sending its message to China and Japan today has presumably adopted the policy taken by the United States in 1915, when the Japanese made 21 demands upon the Chinese Government. These demands appeared in January, 1915, and shortly afterward President Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, delivered a firm note to China and Japan.

How similar Mr. Stimson's message was to that message of May 13 1915, may be seen in the text of the latter which read:

"In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan, and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into, or which may be entered into, between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door policy."

Today, Manchuria is the danger spot in the Far East. Three great races have rights there, besides the rights that must be accorded to the other world powers.

The interest of the United States in the development of this corner of the earth is immense. During 1931 an export trade that fell off

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DRYS FIND HINT OF THIRD PARTY IN RASKOB MOVE

National Referendum Cry Comes From Minority, Board Contends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Although some dry organizations are withholding their opinion on the recent plea of Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee for party commitment to a referendum on prohibition, the National Prohibition Board of Strategy came out with a statement today denouncing the move as a threat to the Democratic Party.

The board of strategy sees in the letter "the threat of a third liberal party should Mr. Raskob's ideas not be incorporated in the next Democratic platform."

The statement was issued on the eve of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, scheduled here for tomorrow, at which Mr. Raskob is going to present his referendum plan with a request that the committee refer it to the National Democratic Convention.

"Chairman John J. Raskob," the statement signed by Mr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the board, said, "who, more than any other person, has stirred up discord in the Democratic Party over the prohibition question, couples with his latest plea for 'harmony' recorded in an open letter to the national committee, the threat of a third 'liberal' party should his liquor ideas not be incorporated in the next Democratic platform.

"If he should use his millions to create a third liquor party, as he has used them to guarantee his mortgage of about $800,000 on the Democratic National Committee, while giving many thousands of dollars to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, he might attract a following through propaganda playing upon thirst and pelf who would upset the balanced two-party system in the United States."

Analyzing the results of the poll conducted by Mr. Raskob of the contributors to the last Democratic campaign fund, the statement argues that Mr. Raskob's wet conclusions are unwarranted since less than one-third of the contributors even replied to the poll. The statement also analyzes the wet bills introduced in the last Congress to show that active wet sentiment comes from only 12 states in which there are large urban centers.

"Whom, therefore," it goes on, "Mr. Raskob asserts, in the face of a wet minority of about one-third of the membership of Congress, and this chiefly concentrated among members from urban centers, and with only 12 states represented in wet bills, that the nation wants a 'referendum' upon prohibition, he reveals that his judgment is warped by his desires.

"The American people will not be impressed by his argument that the states which wish to remain dry can do so. There were 33 dry states before the prohibition amendment was adopted and it is well-remembered that the 12 wet states at that time largely nullified the wishes of the dry states."

South African Racial Accord Held Possible

Denial of any valid basis for discord between the white and colored races was made in an interview in Boston today by Mr. Davidson Jabavu, a Bantu, and professor of Bantu Anthropology at the South African Native College.

The truth is, states Mr. Jabavu, that the colored people there and throughout the world feel that they owe to the whites a debt of gratitude for the civilization they evolved and made the heritage of the colored races. This gratitude has much of hope in it, he declared, for a great deal in the way of progress is still expected to accrue to the colored peoples through activities of the white races.

Antagonism against the Negroes is the great problem facing the South African natives, he declared. This hostility is crystallized in the form of "discriminatory laws, denying the native the right to participate in Parliament." Restraints on land ownership, on participation in business, and on freedom of travel were supplied as illustrations of these laws.

Reasons have been presented for the necessity of suppressing the natives, and, according to Mr. Jabavu, an analysis of them will reveal that they are unfounded. Economic preservation, which argues that the native will take the bread from the mouth of the white man, is denied by the white man himself when he asserts that the Negro cannot hope to compete with the whites, who are thousands of years in advance, he declared.

Fear of political domination, is emphatically called baseless. The native wants only to be permitted to live in social and political peace, a fact proved, he asserted, by the Negroes in the West Indies, who though unsuppressed and equal to the whites in number have never sought political dominance.

Social reasons cited do not take into consideration the pride of race enjoyed by the natives as well as by the whites, in his opinion.

Mr. Jabavu came to Boston today for a series of speeches on the colored people's problems, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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ELECTRIC OUTPUT INCREASE

Electric power output of the National Electric Power Company in the year ended Dec. 31 was 2,004,000,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 17 per cent over 1930.

HOUSE RECEIVES DEMOCRATS' BILL REVISING TARIFF

Passage Expected There, Possibly in Senate, With Veto in Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The House today took up the Democratic tax bill providing for the calling of an international tariff conference, with party leaders predicting its prompt passage to clear the stage for President Hoover's reconstruction bills and balancing of the budget.

In the face of severe administration criticism the bill was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday by a strict party vote of 15 to 10.

A minor last minute amendment reserved to the President the right to request investigation of any particular tariff rate by the Federal Tariff Commission. The bill, however, takes from the President the power to act on recommendations of the commission and makes Congress the sole authority in such matters.

This, in the opinion of administration critics, amounts to repeal of the flexible provision in the present tariff act. Democrats take the position such authority is vested in the House of Representatives by the Constitution and should never have been delegated to the President.

As had been announced by Democratic leaders, the clause was also cut out which requested the President to negotiate reciprocal or preferential tariff agreements with foreign nations.

In its reported form the bill amounts to an amendment to the existing tariff law in three respects:

It delegates back to Congress all power to make or change tariff rates; it establishes an office to be known as "the consumers' council of the United States tariff commission," whose duty it shall be to represent the interests of the consuming public in all deliberations of the commission; it requests the President to initiate a movement for a permanent economic conference with a view to lowering excessive tariff rates, eliminating trade discriminations and in other respects to improve trade relations of the world.

The Democrats admittedly can pass the bill in the House, where they have a majority; and there is also conceded to be a chance of its passage by the Senate, where enough Progressive, low-tariff, Republicans may vote with the Democrats to give it a majority.

But it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that President Hoover will veto the measure, and it is equally obvious that enough votes to pass it over his veto are not in sight, either in the Senate or in the House.

It is therefore conceded that the real purpose of the Democrats in pressing the bill is so that they may go before the country in 1932 able to point to a tariff bill which they did their best to pass but which was defeated by the Republicans.

Liquor Report Splits British Public Opinion

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8—The Licensing Commission report is regarded upon the whole as a sane and moderate contribution to the solution of a very difficult national problem.

The measures of increased control of the drink trade the commission proposes are too mild to satisfy the more advanced temperance reformers. On the other hand they are quite real enough to have brought consternation to the drink trade. The attitude of political parties is not yet fully disclosed.

The chief Labor organ here attacks the report today as tending to discredit instead of improving the public house or saloon which is the "poor man's club." But there is reason to believe that this is by no means the last word of the party that was responsible for the commission's appointment. It has been questionable whether this particular criticism can be sustained. The Times of London, for example, says today "the key of the report is the improved public house."

Liberals and Left-Wing Conservatives generally approve the recommendations made. But Right-Wing Conservatives are distrustful of change at the present time, since they recognize that anything now feasible would be in the direction of strengthening restrictions which they regard as already "grandmotherly." They take exception in particular to the proposed erection of a national licensing commission as being alike costly and uncalled for.

In these circumstances it is recognised that public opinion will require further education before legislation in the Parliament as now constituted can be brought forward successfully to give effect to the report.

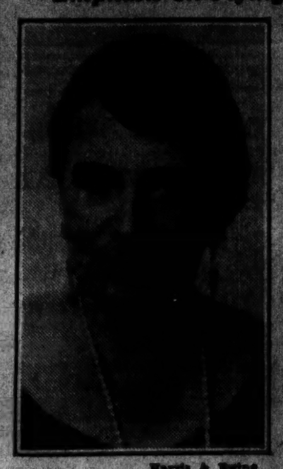
Meanwhile wide discussion has been aroused, it being held even by many who oppose the specific recommendations made that a mass of unimpeachable evidence never before available has been collected that must profoundly affect Britain's policy toward the drink traffic.

The Monitor learns from the Rev. Henry Carter, joint secretary of the Temperance Council of Christian Churches and member of the Licensing Commission, that he regards the report as a victory for the temperance movement. The clergyman points out in particular that the case for future reforms is accepted, that against alcoholic indulgence is clearly stated, that emphasis is laid upon the excessive nature of the present national expenditure upon drink, that the trade claim for longer trading hours is rejected, that the need for further restrictions upon drink sales is laid down, and that definite proposals for future progressive legislation are made.

CONSERVATIVES NAME DIAZ

MANAGUA, Nicar., Jan. 7 (AP)—The secretary of the National Council of the Conservative Party announced today that former President Adolfo Diaz would be the party's candidate in the presidential elections next fall.

Miami Woman Puts Emphasis on Flying



Harris & Ewing

MRS. CLARK STEARNS

AIR RACES CALL DARTING WINGS TO MIAMI SKIES

Massachusetts Flier Takes Cuba Trophy—Marines Planes Win Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 8—The largest number of planes ever assembled in Miami began contesting in the All-American Air Races yesterday. Mr. C. A. Knott of Springfield, Mass., piloting a small monoplane, carried off top honors for the day by winning the Cuba Trophy race from nine other entrants.

The United States Marine Corps in six plane flights of observation "hell divers" toook honors among the military exhibitions and the United States Army's flight of nine bombers in formation was a spectacular feature of the afternoon.

Mr. Harold E. Neuman of Moline, Ill., won the first race of the meet, that for 90-horsepower planes. His speed around the 15-mile course was 107.07 miles an hour. He won from seven contestants. Fifteen United States Navy planes gave an exhibition of straight formation maneuvers.

Mr. Hugh L. Woods of Miami won the "dead stick" landing contest, alighting exactly on the designated spot.

Autogiros gave some demonstrations of their windmill ability to drop vertically, zoom and bank. There were parachute jumping exhibitions from blimps and transport planes and stunt flying by Mr. Martin Jensen and Mrs. Freddie Lund.

Many fliers were delayed in reaching Miami because of bad weather encountered north of here. About 80 or more war planes will arrive today to join the 80 already here from all nations that participated in the World War. The society amateur fliers coming in a large body from New York were also delayed in their arrival. One hundred and fifty military planes are here.

More Use of Planes Fostered by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 8—A campaign for more extensive use of the air mails is being launched by the Women's National Aeronautical Association of the United States, in connection with the All-American Air Races being held in Miami.

Mrs. Clark Stearns of Miami, national president of the association, says this is but one of the activities being sponsored by the organization, which is working to further a wider and more practical knowledge of the value and importance of aviation, especially as a national asset.

Mrs. Orra Heald Blackmore of Detroit, Mich., founder and past president of the association, who is now in Miami to attend the air meet and aid in launching this new drive, told a Monitor correspondent that she believes women have as big a future in aviation as have men.

The Women's National Aeronautical Association now has branches in most of the large cities of the United States. Membership is not confined to fliers but is open to all women who are interested in the progress of aviation.

Mrs. Stearns says that the association's first purpose is to foster "air-consciousness" among women, also an intelligent appreciation of aeronautics in the public generally. It seeks to encourage a technical understanding of aeronautics among youth, as in sponsoring airplane model contests.

Increased use of air mails and greater use of air transport for travel is advocated. Young women are assisted through scholarships to acquire flying training for professional use.

The association also coöperates with established agencies for assisting aviation progress, acts as hostess at social activities for fliers during air meets, and generally provides a social background on official occasions. It works for uniform legislation governing aeronautics.

BOSTON MAN HEADS FEDERAL WOOL SALES

Decision of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, to sell its wool direct rather than through an agency, practically makes the United States Government a wool merchant and the largest single seller of wool in the country.

Mr. Paul Draper, head of Draper & Co. of Boston, formerly agents of the corporation, will be in direct charge of sales for the Federal organization under the supervision of the executive committee of the corporation. Mr. Sol Mayer of Texas is president of the executive committee; Mr. Roy Clary of Montana, vice-president. The committee will meet in Boston Jan. 18 to complete and consider details of the new direct selling plan.

PARENTS ASK END OF COMPULSION IN VACCINATION

Protest Meeting in New Jersey Town Appeals to School Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, N. J., Jan. 8—A protest meeting against compulsory vaccination of Chester school children, held at Chester High School Wednesday, ended in the signing of a resolution demanding that the board of education rescind the ruling making it compulsory for all children to submit to vaccination or suffer the alternative of exclusion from school.

The resolution declared that it was the function of the board of education to educate—not to medicate—and that experience has proved that there is more danger from vaccination than from smallpox.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the New Jersey Anti-Compulsory Society, Inc., and some taxpayers of Chester. Mr. H. B. Anderson of New York, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, speaking as the representative of an organization which opposed the imposition of any scheme or method against the people's consent, showed how state after state in this country and nation after nation abroad had abandoned compulsory vaccination after seeing its harmful results.

He said there was practically no real smallpox in the United States today, but that health boards have so frightened people on this matter that the mere diagnosis of a case as smallpox is enough to spread fear of an epidemic. It was a serious thing, he said, for a board of education to assume the responsibility for trouble which often follows vaccination.

Dr. Louis S. Siegfried, president of the Vaccination Research Association, declared that there had not been a single case of smallpox in the city for at least 20 years and possibly much longer.

Dr. Frederick W. Collins of Newark told of the experience in the Oranges, N. J., where similar opposition to compulsory vaccination developed, the result of which was that compulsion was done away with, and now no child there is vaccinated without the parents' consent.

Dr. Chester D. Losee, speaking for his home town of Westfield, N. J., said a resolution for compulsory vaccination was defeated there and it has now no vaccination and no smallpox.

Issues Came Of World War, Hyde Asserts

Today's economic and political problems in the United States had their roots in the World War, and President Hoover was not responsible for national policies during that war, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, reminded members of the Massachusetts Woman's Republican Club, at a luncheon in the Hotel Copley-Plaza today.

Loans to Europe after the war, totaling $2,000,000,000, "made by Woodrow Wilson, William G. McAdoo and Carter Glass, without any provision whatever for the method or time of repayment," Mr. Hyde cited as much of the cause of present conditions.

The war left the farmer burdened with debts and taxes, he pointed out, "which can be borne only if price levels are maintained." These debts, he further declared, have in turn induced the farmer to maintain, even to expand, production in a "glorious, though futile, attempt to meet them."

Mr. Hyde described the inflation period and noted that its end "found Herbert Hoover prepared." The President's move to secure cooperation of labor and industry, his debt moratorium proposal, formation of the National Credit Corporation, and his plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction, Mr. Hyde pointed to with pride as evidences of the "statesmanship that has started things upward."

"It is worthy of note," he said, "that the same causes which operate here have produced a score of political revolutions or disorders in countries which account for over half the population of the world," while in the United States "there has not been even so much as a strike of major importance and a dollar is still a dollar, in America and throughout the world."

Touching upon party affairs directly, Mr. Hyde noted that "he makes vain search who seeks for a plan or a coherent suggestion among the followers of Mr. Raskob. Their statesmanship apparently begins and ends with beer. The lack of beer was not the cause of British distress nor has its plentiful supply relieved the German crisis."

Bankers Tell of Vast Commissions on Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

group of promoters, and we went through with it." There was keen competition at the time for the Peruvian and other Latin-American loans, and it was the custom to pay commissions, the witness said.

The loans were all submitted to the State Department and were not rejected, Mr. Brock said. He admitted that the department was not sold of the arrangements with Leguia, nor were the other banking firms which later joined the syndicate to market the bonds to the public. Mr. Brock also said he had talked to President Leguia "15 or 20 times," and had never mentioned to him that his company was paying a commission to his son.

When the Seligman company attempted to follow up the use of the money which it loaned to Peru, it was told that it was "usurping the sovereignty of the nation to say how it should be employed," Mr. Brock testified. He said his company felt that some of the money was being used for construction which it would not have chosen.

Mr. Strauss testified that his company made $601,000 net profit from the Peruvian loans. Twenty-six per cent of the bonds were sold abroad, he said, which led Senator Johnson to declare, "Well, we escaped that much at least."

Both political and economic factors were held responsible for the default of the Peruvian loans by Mr. Strauss. The revenue that should have been used to pay interest and the sinking fund on the loans, he said was being used to pay internal debts. "So, far," he told the committee, "our protests have been unheeded by Peruvian authorities." There has been no denial of contract, he added, but only expressions of inability to pay.

Total foreign loans his firm has participated in since the war amount to $1,516,000,000, Mr. Strauss said. On these, its total gross profit was $1,321,265. The company has originated 13 issues amounting to $144,000,000.

Mr. C. I. Stralem, of Hallgarten & Co., New York bankers, yesterday said that his company originated foreign issues amounting to $314,716,600 since the World War, of which $74,770,000 has been retired. The firm's total profit was $540,200, but it lost $104,000 on a loan to Columbia reducing its gross profit to $436,200. Its syndicate of houses made a total profit of $3,055,900 but the syndicate was also a loser on the Colombian loan to the extent of $514,000.

America Demands Open Door Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

sadly with Europe increased some 10 per cent with the Orient. And since the World War, claim is made that trade has almost quadrupled.

Terms of Nine Power Pact

Articles of the Nine Power Treaty of 1922 bearing on the present Stimson note are as follows:

"ARTICLE I. The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree: (1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; (2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government; (3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China; (4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states. . . .

"ARTICLE III. With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking (a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China; . . .

"ARTICLE VII. The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulation of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned." . . .

Yen Succeeds Sze

NANKING, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister at Washington, was informed by cable today that he had been appointed head of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations Council, replacing Dr. Alfred Sze, resigned.

The council will have its regular meeting on Jan. 25 and Mr. Yen was instructed to proceed to Europe immediately.

TOKYO CABINET RESIGNS AFTER BOMB ATTACK

Action Held Only Formality—Emperor Unhurt by Korean Assailant

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 8—An attempt of a Korean Communist to bomb the carriage in which the Emperor was returning from a New Year military review at the Yoyogi parade ground this morning failed. The bomb exploded but did little damage.

The incident caused concern, however, and the Cabinet met at 1 p. m., continuing its deliberations until 5 o'clock, when it announced that it had tendered its resignation.

It is believed that the Emperor will refuse the resignation, however, and that the Government will continue, the Emperor holding the Cabinet not guilty of negligence.

The police banned the publication of news of the attack locally. But the news spread quickly and throngs appeared in front of the palace to express their loyalty. The Emperor received many prominent people during the afternoon. The Home Office, which controls the Metropolitan Police, issued an official statement announcing the incident. It is understood that the police are rounding up Radicals throughout the Empire, especially in Korea, where a new campaign against the Nationalist Communist organizations is held to be certain.

The assailant gave his occupation as a coolie, or laborer. The motive for the attack was not revealed.

Members of the diplomatic corps and other prominent people, including Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, attended the review, but were not present when the attack was made. Afternoon newspapers appeared without direct reference to the incident, many having blank spaces, showing that the story had been prohibited.

Iron Mine and Mill Reopen After Two Years' Inactivity

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—The iron mine and mill whistles at Lyon Mountain and Standish, remote industrial villages in the Adirondack Mountain region, again call men to work after virtual silence and inactivity for the past two years.

This week operations began with 200 men employed at Lyon Mountain, where the ore is mined, and 85 at Standish, where the Chateaugay Ore & Iron Company has its blast-furnace.

Mr. J. R. Linney, vice-president and general manager for the company, said he was hopeful operations would continue without interruption. Mr. Linney said the mines are working at about 80 per cent of normal and the blast furnace on an 85 per cent basis. The mines, when operated at full capacity, employ about 250 men.

Lyon Mountain, also, is owned by the Chateaugay company, and the inhabitants live in company cottages. The company management said no charge for rent had been made since the mines closed down last April. Many of the men went to other places to seek employment, but their families remained at Lyon Mountain and Standish. For a year prior to last April the mines and furnace operated irregularly with small forces.

The Lyon Mountain iron ore is of superior quality and in years past was largely used for battleship armor plate.

Ritchie Enters Democratic Race For Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8—In the course of a vigorous enunciation of the creed of Jeffersonian Democracy here last night, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, four-time Executive of Maryland, definitely threw his hat in the ring for the 1932 Democratic presidential nomination with the declaration, "Of course, I would like to be President; who would not?" The occasion was the Jackson Day dinner of the Concord Club, attended by national and state Democratic leaders.

"New forces and strange tendencies have steered us far from safe moorings," the Maryland Executive argued. "The time has come for a return to fundamentals. In no other way can you find a starting point again for sound thinking and constructive planning."

Taking as his topic, "Faith in Democracy," Governor Ritchie denounced what he called the "Republican evasion, inaction and blundering," declaring that "the great domestic issue was whether the wholesale transfer of power from the people to centralized authority should be checked or whether we should go on to political and economic dictatorship."

He announced his unequivocal opposition to compulsory governmental unemployment insurance, to the cancellation of foreign war debts, government owenership of power or other public utilities. He reiterated his stand that the prohibition question should be turned back to the states for decision, and criticized the present tariff laws.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—LAST WEEK MAT TOM'W AT 2:15
FRED STONE in his latest & best SMILING FACES with PAULA STONE ALBERTINA RASCH DANCERS
Evs. 50c-$3. Wed. Mt. 50c-$2. Sat. Mt. 50c-$2.50

SHUBERT—Next Monday
SEATS NOW—Limited Engagement
Evgs. 50c to $2 Mats. Wed., Sat., 50c to $1.50
THE GOOD COMPANIONS
From J. B. Priestley's World Famous Novel
BEST SHOW EVER HERE AT $1.50 & $2

PLYMOUTH — Last Week
Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30—Evs. 8:30
4th Play Professional Players
2nd Subscription Season
Edith Barrett & Sir Guy Standing in
'MRS. MOONLIGHT'
Evgs. 50c to $2.50 Mats. Thur., Sat. 50c to $2

MAJESTIC—BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 11
The MUSICAL HIT OF THE AGES!
BLOSSOM TIME
MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER BEFORE
SEATS NOW / NIGHTS—300 Orch. Seats $2. WED. & SAT. MATS. 50c to $1.50

WILBUR—Last 2 Days
Matinee Tomorrow at 2:15—Evs. 8:15
THE MERRIEST MUSICAL ATTRACTION
3 LITTLE GIRLS
20 Stars—Great Ensemble from 512 Performances in N. Y. and Chicago
with Evangeline Ralston, Josephine Huston, Greta Alperin, Violet Moore, Harry Puck and Clifford Newland
Evgs. 50c to $2. Mats. Wed., $1.50, 50c to $2

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Afternoon, at 3
AVIS BLIVEN
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Reg. Mats., Sun. 31

KATHARINE CORNELL in THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
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Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in THE LAUGH PARADE
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IMPERIAL THEA., B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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REVIVAL WAITS ON CONFIDENCE, MELLON SAYS

Proposed $2,000,000,000 Corporation Urged to Stimulate Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—A revival of business, in the opinion of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, now waits on the restoration of public confidence.

The veteran head of American fiscal policies made this view public in a letter read into the Senate discussion of the proposed Hoover reconstruction finance corporation. No step would do more to bring about renewed confidence and business revival, Mr. Mellon indicated, than establishment of the proposed $2,000,000,000 corporation.

Senate leaders of both parties indorsed the object of the reconstruction bill, which is plank No. 1 in the elaborate Hoover business revival program. Mr. Mellon, and Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut, sponsor of the reconstruction bill, also revealed that additional legislation will be introduced shortly looking to the relief of depositors in closed banks. Both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Walcott opposed making funds of the new corporation available for refinancing such institutions.

Senator Walcott in the course of the Senate debate also expressed the hope that the corporation "would put prices back where they were."

There were evidences both in the Senate and the House that the reconstruction corporation bill would be expedited. Introduction of the bill is already given credit for giving a lift to the stock market values.

Mr. Mellon in a formal letter to Senator Walcott outlined what he conceives to be the advantages of the proposed corporation.

"It was intended," he declared, "to create an instrumentality through which assistance could be given to going concerns, and through which the general credit structure might be supported by making available the means for bringing immediate relief at any threatened point, the general idea being that the mere existence of this powerful instrument with ample resources would serve to restore confidence."

The discussion of the measure was completely nonpartisan. Several amendments were proposed. Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania pointed out that the bill as drafted makes the $1,500,000,000 of debentures which may be issued by the corporation exempt both from state and federal inheritance taxes, and announced he would vote against the bill if it retained this provision. It is expected that it will be changed.

QUEBEC HANDLING BIG GRAIN CARGOES

QUEBEC, Jan. 8 (AP)—Confirming earlier reports that an important grain movement was in progress from this port, elevator officials announced today that 50 railroad cars had been placed alongside the elevators to begin the loading of 200,000 bushels destined for overseas.

This shipment, the largest winter exodus from local elevators during the last five years, will necessitate the use of 425 cars, which will be routed to Saint John to be transferred to vessels for carriage across the Atlantic.

The ultimate European destination of this lot, or whether any future orders are in prospect, could not be learned.

JOSEPH W. FORDNEY

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 8 (AP)—Mr. Joseph Warren Fordney, who passed on at his home here today, was a member of Congress for 26 years and co-author of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill of 1921. He built up a tradition of unswerving Republicanism in the Eighth Michigan District, which was not broken until last year when Representative Michael J. Hart, a Democrat, was elected. Before entering politics he was engaged in the lumber business, coming to Michigan from Indiana.

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Illinois Senate Votes Chicago Bill By Wide Margin

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—The plan for reorganization of the taxing machinery of Cook County, characterized as the key measure of Chicago's relief program, has passed the State Senate and is now on second reading in the House, as the result of intensified efforts of Chicago leaders to get some action under way. The bill had a triumphant passage in the Senate, with a vote of 48 to 1. It is expected to be advanced to third reading in the House next week.

The reorganization plan, the pivotal point in the program of the Governor's tax conference, is declared by that body to be an absolute essential to restoring the credit of Chicago and Cook County, and it has both the backing of Mayor Anton J. Cermak and Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, as well as his conference.

It proposes abolishing the present boards of assessment and review and replacing them by a single assessor and two members of a board of tax appeals, thus making it easier, it is claimed, to fix responsibility for honest and equitable tax administration. Once this new setup is assured, sponsors of the plan declare, then it will be easier to carry out other measures necessary to relieve the financial situation of city and county.

Rumrunner Bribe Charge Faced By 20 Coast Guards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Charged with having accepted bribes from rumrunners, about 20 enlisted men of the United States coast guard today faced a court-martial which already had passed sentence on four enlisted men accused of accepting money from liquor smugglers.

An intensive investigation by coast guard officers developed that a few men in four of 30 stations in the fourth coast guard district had received bribes of $80 to $200 from rumrunners for permitting them to land liquor.

The total of the bribes was small. Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant, said today that no commissioned officer is implicated.

The Admiral denied statements that the total money passed by the bribers would amount to $1,000,000. He said the inquiry developed that enlisted men at the stations at Fire Island, Blue Point, Bellport, and Georgica, on the south shore of Long Island, had received money.

SPANISH PREMIER DEFENDS GUARDS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 8—Allegations of undue severity in the maintenance of public order during the recent recrudescence of civil disorder throughout Spain are denied by the Premier, Señor Manuel Azana. The Premier declared the civil guards to be the most efficient police body in Europe. "I would resign immediately if enforcement of public order should be relaxed for a moment," he declared.

Meanwhile Señor Jaime Carner, new Minister of Finance, issued a decree prolonging the 1931 budget until March, 1932. He considers it impossible for the Cortes to approve a new budget before this date.

Problems facing the Cortes, which reconvened Tuesday after the holidays, include not only the 1932 budget, but the Catalan charter of self-government, agrarian reform and electoral laws.

ECONOMIC 'BARRAGE' RESISTED BY ENVOYS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8—Periodic economic conferences between the Ministers of Scandinavian countries are advocated in a communiqué issued after the meeting of Foreign Ministers here yesterday. Conversations are to be resumed when the Ministers meet at Geneva for the General Disarmament Conference next month.

It is expected that opportunity will then be taken to initiate discussions with Britain in order to strengthen existing economic ties. Meanwhile, it was agreed the three countries should keep in close touch with a view to preventing further spread of the economic "barrage" which is at present sweeping the world.

INDIAN WOMEN FAVOR PARENTAL EDUCATION

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India, Jan. 8—"In view of the immense increase in the country's population, and having regard to the poverty and low physical standard of the people, this conference favors appointing a committee of women to find ways and means of educating the public through the spread of moral education in mothercraft and fathercraft."

This resolution was passed unanimously by the All-India Women's Conference after debate upon the issues involved. The debate showed some holding the view that abolition of child marriage, and the spread of education, culture and enlightenment would achieve the desired object.

Other resolutions favored establishment of centers of training social workers, particularly for rural areas, abolition of polygamy and child labor, and called on the Government of India to implement immediately the Whitley commission's recommendations regarding labor conditions of women and children. Women in all industrial areas were urged to give all possible voluntary help to improve conditions.

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Women Leaders Form Michigan Anti-Drink Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8—More than 200 women, social leaders, wives of bankers, industrialists and educators, some of them engaged on their own account in professional pursuits, yesterday organized a Michigan temperance unit designed chiefly "to combat the destructive influences that would align youth on the side of alcoholic indulgence."

The movement was launched by Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, around whom rallied some of the foremost women of the State, and, as was stated by Dr. Daniel L. Poling, who addressed the organization mass meeting, it immediately becomes one of the most important temperance units in the United States by reason of the capabilities of the organisers.

Mrs. Ford Ballantyne, speaking for the group, stated that this is believed to be the first strictly women's unit formed following the national campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, but that while it is being sponsored solely by women, the support and counsel of men will be welcomed.

A platform was adopted, prefaced by the slogan, "We are not supporting bootleggers; so if they are responsible for crime, join us and be rid of them."

It was set forth that "our most vital concern is that our young people shall be educated to forgo a harmful and demoralizing form of indulgence. It is our further conviction that existing laws, constitutionally made, should be observed, less from fear of consequences if broken, than from a recognition of the fact that if the country is to endure its laws must be respected and obeyed by the people.

"Our young people, despite statements to the contrary, are as basically sound and sober today as young people have ever been. We think that one of the most serious menaces to sane, wholesome and abundant living is indulgence in alcoholic liquor. We believe that young people require a restatement of the reasons—new and old—for abstaining personally from such alcoholic indulgence, as is required in scientific training of athletes to fit them for games less important than the strenuous and important game of life."

WOOL AND MOHAIR COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Farm Board announced today a new advisory committee selected by cooperatives handling wool and mohair. The members are: Mr. F. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; Mr. James A. Cooper, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. Fred T. Earwood, Sonora, Texas; Mr. W. Marshall Ross, Gibbon, Neb.; Mr. S. W. McClure, Bliss Ibaho; Mr. Charles F. H. Johnson, Passaic, New Jersey, and Mr. Merle Bell, Worcester, Mass.

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As She Sees It

Kara Sea Holds Siberian Key

* * *

Unlocking of Vast and Rich Territory Depends on Use of Ocean Transport

* * *

SIBERIA UNDER THE SOVIETS
First of Two Articles

By LEONARD W. MATTERS
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To the Sea! Build up the North! Make use of the Ocean!" is the slogan of the Siberian Soviets.

The Kara Sea is the doorway of the Siberia that is to be. Through it enthusiasts have a vision of an old and neglected territory of immense possibilities brought within the orbit of advanced civilization and turned into a home of thriving industries and millions of contented workers.

Transportation is the main obstacle in developing this province of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, a territory as vast and fertile as Canada, and as rich in mineral wealth as any part of the Americas. The Soviets—in whose bold schemes of economic development Siberia occupies no less a place than Russia proper—are endeavoring to solve it by using the north sea route by way of the arctic, further railroad construction across Siberia being beyond hope at present.

An unofficial member of the Kara Sea Expedition by permission of the Soviet Government, I was, a few months ago, a lone passenger on a sooty little tramp steamer in the remoteness of the arctic seas. With the ice-barrier on one side and the desolate shores of Siberia on the other, I was utterly ignorant of the events which led Britain to an emergency election and deprived me of my seat in the House of Commons.

Crossed Barents Sea

We slid quietly through the Norwegian fjords, leaving the North Cape on the port side, and in the mist, sleet, and a biting wind from the polar cap crossed Barents Sea to Nova Zemlya. Against the northern end of these islands the ice had packed so solidly that passage was impossible for a ship. Through the Yugorski Straits, however, which separate Vaigach Islands from the Siberian coast, we found our way by direction of Captain Evgenev, chief polar hydrographer in the Soviet service.

It is the job of Captain Evgenev in the ice-breaker Russanov to pilot the Kara Sea expedition through safe waters to the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei Rivers, and he does it by means of wireless. Normally one might range all over the arctic during the summer and never catch sight of Captain Evgenev, though never losing touch with him by radio. Through his work, backed by the provision of observation stations, the use of hydroplanes for ice scouting, and the dotting of islands and the Siberian coast with wireless posts, navigation in the arctic seas under the control of the Soviet authorities has been robbed of its dangers.

Passage Closed Nine Months

Moscow was determined to establish a safe north sea route to Siberia, and it has succeeded in doing so, within the limitations which nature has imposed. It is only possible to use the Kara Sea passage to the big rivers for a limited three months, for beyond 70 degrees north in those waters the ice takes a grip in October which it does not release before the July sun in the next year thaws its vise-like fingers.

Even then a wind from the ice-barrier may send a drift of floes down to close the passage through the islands, and it is Captain Evgenev's job to watch every such movement, and if necessary to break a channal through which the ships of the annual expedition may steam.

There must be no closing of the route until every ship that has entered the Kara Sea is safely out again. In the task of keeping the door open the airplane is the eye, the radio station the ear, and the ice-breaker the fist.

The big task of developing northern Siberia is in the hands of an organization called "The Northern Sea Route Cooperative Concession Syndicate," known by the abbreviated title of "Komsevraput."

"Komsevraput" Organised

When Admiral Koltchak's invasion of Siberia had failed and the Soviet régime was extended to that province in 1921, men who believed in the future of this land of rivers and dense forests formed the "Komsevraput" for the purpose of opening the sea route through the Kara Sea and the passages of Nova Zemlya. The organization has its hands full, for its region of activity extends from the Ural Mountains practically across to Bering Straits and south almost to the Trans-Siberian Railway. In addition, it is responsible for keeping open the sea approaches and managing the inward and outward traffic that flows by way of the north sea route.

The "Komsevraput" started with an initial capital of 10,000,000 rubles supplied by the National Treasury. Today it has a capital of 50,000,000 rubles which has been spent in opening up the sea route, with all that it means in way of surveying, charting, lighting and buoying of ocean and river channels; in building ports and providing river steamers; in the purchase and maintenance of airplanes and wireless services; the equipment of sawmills and other factories, and in establishing logging camps and agricultural settlements.

This vast region contains a population of less than 170,000, mainly concentrated along the rivers. Most of it is still nothing but the hunting grounds of nomadic tribes like the Samoyeds, Ostiaks and Tungus, and yet aerial surveys have shown it to be capable of providing a home for future millions. It is not barren desert, nor is the climate harsh and inhospitable. The Soviet view is that the country has never had a chance, and in their determination to make the Union self-contained Siberia must now be made to flourish.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William R. Dewhurst, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Mary L. Glucek, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Dolly Ross, Calgary, Alberta, Can.
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass.
Charles E. Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass.
Miss Helen Lillie, Hong Kong, China.
Gertrude A. Cary, Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude Stettler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frances F. Southerland, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Mortie Goodkind, New York, N. Y.

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OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

Children to Carry On Work Begun By Julius Rosenwald

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Julius Rosenwald, shortly before he passed on, charged his five children with the task of carrying on his philanthropies.

Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in making this disclosure, said that more than $10,000,000 would be expended in completing the benevolent projects of one of the world's most generous philanthropists.

Mr. Embree said the late chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co. left practically his entire estate to his children, who recently formed the Rosenwald family association in preparation for the trust.

Among the sums set aside by the will, Mr. Embree said, were:

A sum of $250,000 to Beirut University in Syria.

An additional bequest to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, endowed in 1912 with stock valued at $30,000,000 but reduced by gifts and market losses to about $6,000,000.

An additional gift to the Museum of Science and Industry here, to supplement a previous $5,000,000 gift.

Half of the sum remaining to be paid toward colonization of Jews in Russian Crimea, toward which he pledged $5,000,000.

Mr. Rosenwald's share of two-fifths of the University of Chicago's $5,000,000 dormitory program.

Mr. Embree said he asked his children to continue his offer of $500,000 to the National Academy of Sciences, conditional upon the raising of $5,000,000, and an offer of $1,000,000 he made to the city of Berlin several months ago for a children's dental clinic, if Berlin provides for its maintenance.

Hoover Proposes Officers' Advances

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday nominated Brig.-Gen. Edgar Thomas Collins of Pennsylvania to be a major general. He also sent to the Senate the nomination of Lieut.-Col. Oscar Westover of Michigan, to be assistant chief of the air corps with rank of brigadier general. Col. Frederick William Coleman of New York was nominated chief of finance with rank of major general.

Three navy captains have been given new commands, replacing a trio selected for promotion to the rank of rear admiral. They are Captains Ralph E. Pope, Wilson Brown Jr., and Walter S. Anderson, who relieve Captains Adolphus E. Watson, Henry E. Lackey and Cyrus W. Cole, respectively.

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ROSLINDALE

Women's Clubs Issue Call For 'Thrift Week' Observation

(Continued from Page 1)

fessional Women's Club owned their own homes.

Evanston, Ill., women set a glowing example so far as safeguarding their estates was concerned, 72 per cent of them having made wills—a striking contrast with the low average of 22.5 per cent in the 35 states from which questionnaires were returned.

Thrift Questionnaires

Mrs. Burcham announces that thrift questionnaires are again to be circulated this year as a part of the observance of "Thrift Week" and that she hopes for a return from every state. Business women's clubs will also conduct budget contests to determine the ideal budget for business women of varying incomes, offer prizes for thrift essays in the schools and conduct contests for thrift posters, as well as encourage thrift window displays.

In the 1300 business and professional women's clubs the schedule of "Thrift Week" which is set up by the organizations coöperating with the National Thrift Committee will in general be observed. "Share With Others Day" will be marked by contributions for unemployment relief. Financial advice will be given to business women on "Safe Investment Day." The importance of budgeting will be emphasized in addresses by budget experts on "National Budget Day." On "Make a Will Day" attention will be called by leading lawyers to the laxity of business women in this respect. "Insurance Day" will be devoted to talks by insurance underwriters. "Own Your Own Home Day" will stress the importance of women as home owners. Practically every business women's club in the country will hold a thrift dinner Jan. 23 to discuss what business women can do to help bring back prosperity.

Analysis Shows Hoarders Are Bound to Lose Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Hoarding of $1,500,000,000 in cash destroys $15,000,000,000 in credit, declares Mr. Samuel Crowther, writing in the February issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. Every dollar that is entrusted to the bank produces $10 in credit, and conversely every dollar kept in fear from the proper channels of business curtails the nation's credit resources, according to Mr. Crowther.

The $1,500,000,000 now hoarded is robbing the nation of enough to restore business and employment, asserts Mr. Crowther. Mr. Crowther depicts in intimate terms the functioning of the gold standard and the banking system and explains how diversion of the credit system into the stagnation of hoarding cripples business and causes unemployment.

Self-interest as well as consideration for national welfare argue for cessation of hoarding, according to the writer. "Indirectly they (hoarders) are robbing themselves, for the welfare of all of us depeneds on the state of business. Also they are as directly robbing themselves as though they picked out a third of their money and burned it."

Knowledge of money would, it is declared, explain this loss to hoarders. "Money which is hoarded during hard times, when prices are always low, will diminish in value, for when prices advance it will buy less." Money which is very low now will rise and those who hoarded their savings will find that their buying power has shrunk, and they will "bitterly regret their position," the article predicts.

Senate Passes Norris Measure For Seventh Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—For the seventh time, the Senate, by a 63 to 7 vote, has adopted the Norris constitutional amendment abolishing so-called "lame-duck sessions." Under the Norris bill Congress would meet each year on Jan. 2 for an unlimited session instead of on the first Monday of December, as at present. Members elected in November would take seats on the Jan. 2 following, instead of waiting almost a year until the following December.

At present the second regular session automatically expires on March 4, permitting dilatory tactics, known as filibusters, designed to prevent legislation. Prospects for adoption of the Norris bill by the House are considered better now than on any previous occasion when the matter has been considered by that body.

At the same time the Senate apparently brought to an end its discussion of who shall be president pro tempore, with Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire victorious in holding that honorary position. After 25 inconclusive votes in the effort of Progressives to oust Mr. Moses, the Senate voted to displace the matter from the calendar as unfinished business, and it is unlikely that it will be replaced this session.

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ECONOMIC PLAN TO ELIMINATE FEAR IS URGED

Governor Pinchot Tells Yale Audience Worker Has Little Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8—"It is necessary to shape our economic arrangements so there will be no more fear and no more hunger," declared Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, addressing an audience at the Yale Divinity School last night.

Demanding that the American ideal of freedom be defended, Governor Pinchot indicated that an economic order grown up in the United States has deprived the worker of a sense of security and has thus wrested from him his freedom of action.

Unless the employee is willing to work on terms set by the employer he may well find himself a member of the army of the needy unemployed, according to the Governor. "Today there are in this country millions of men and women who want to work but are not free to work. Their liberty is incomplete."

The competitive effort of the individual to exist and the ability of the employer to discharge the worker for any reason, produces a sense of insecurity and consequently a group of "yes" men, or else a group of unemployed, Governor Pinchot indicated.

The liberty of the individual business man is also abridged, in the estimation of the Governor. The industrial growth of the United States has more and more acted to crystalize industrial domination in the hands of giant corporations, he said.

Consequently the freedom of the small business man is becoming increasingly only a freedom to sell his technical ability to one of these large organizations. In a rôle so inimical to true freedom, the one-time individual business man must fear that a merger may curtail or destroy his chance to work, he declared.

HARVARD MEN PLAN FOR MODEL LEAGUE

Representing Harvard at the fifth annual New England Model League of Nations, D. H. Popper, '32, will officiate as president of the council. Other delegates from the university will act as representatives of leading French statesmen. This year's sessions will be held at Brown University on March 3.

There will be three special committees to take up current problems before the league. Disarmament, the Manchurian question, revision of the Treaty of Versailles with special attention to the Polish corridor, and the general economic situation of the world, will receive the main attention of the Model League. More than 600 students are expected to attend the convention in Providence. Yale is to present Germany's problems, Princeton will announce its subject later.

MOTOR FATALITIES DECREASE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8—A decrease in the number of automobile fatalities is reported in New Hampshire by Mr. John F. Griffin, commissioner of motor vehicles. The chief cause of motor fatalities, according to Mr. Griffin, is provided by children who run heedlessly into the street. Automobile speeding came next in the list, he said.

Berlin was the only city in the State not to record a fatality in the operation of motor vehicles, Mr. Griffin reported. Other cities reporting few fatalities were Somersworth, Rochester, Keene, Laconia, Portsmouth, Concord, Dover, Franklin and Nashua.

HARVARD PROFESSOR URGES DEBT CUTTING

Cancellation or reduction of allied World War debts would greatly increase Europe's buying power as well as aid the United States to rise out of its period of business difficulties, Dr. Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard University, declared last night.

"It is better for the United States to be regarded as Uncle Sam," he said, "than to be looked upon as Uncle Shylock." Dr. Fay spoke at the Boston City Club on "The Political and Economic Situation in Germany."

NEGRO DEVELOPMENT CITED BY EDUCATOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—"Great intellectual strides have been made by the Negro since his freedom from slavery," said Mr. William Pickins, Negro author and educator, speaking before senior chapel of New York University Wednesday. "We have risen in the short space of 75 years to a literacy of 80 per cent as compared with the 5 per cent in the days of slavery," he said.

Although Negroes have lived in America as long as American white people, the latter are only now awakening to the great part played by the Negro in almost every phase of this country's culture, he said.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Saltman, Pianist.
5:15 NBC, Talk; Frances Bowden.
5:31 "The Art of Living."
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Old Pal Singers; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Sleeping Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Chester Gaylord and Sid Reinhers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
8:30 NBC, "America at Work"; speakers.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight; soloists.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Merrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Annual Jackson Day Dinner.
11:30 Forecasts, E. S. Rideout; news.
11:45 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

6:00 p. m.—Art Reardon's Aristocrats.
6:30 Agricultural markets.
6:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
7:00 Studio announcements, news
7:15 Sterling Four
7:30 Bradford Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Spiritual Singers.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert L. Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; William Gaxton, guest artist.
8:30 "Buddy, Eva and Ann."
8:45 Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; made trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody; Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:45 McEnally's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Egyptian Room Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 "Songs of Romance," organ; soloists.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Musical Symphony.
6:45 Ranny Weeks's Troubadours.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Frank Cornwall's orchestra.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Kruger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abram's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music: artist student recital.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Ollie and His Gang."
5:45 Faneuil Hall Market Man.
6:00 Dave Abram's Barn Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Olympic Interview.
6:30 Two pianos and soloist.
6:45 CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Crosby Ensemble.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Ralph Nyland, tenor.
10:00 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth"; Hungarian Music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Howard Barlow and Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—Merleon Trio.
5:15 Talk, the Rev. A. E. Conrad.
5:30 "Album of Dreams."
5:45 Pine State program, variety music.
6:00 Helen Ottis, Musical Maid.
6:15 Jane Johnston, Soprano.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ and Soloist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. S. Rideout; News.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, programs.
10:30 a. m.—Hawaiian Serenaders.
10:45 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Foreign Policy program.
3:30 p. m.—Jimmie Russo's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:10 p. m.—Al Stanley, songs.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Third Act of Lohengrin.

WBZ

7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:00 a. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 a. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pal Barnes."
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:55 p. m.—News and studio programs.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Fireside Singers.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Athletic Program.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee Revue—String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Romance Under the Canvas."
4:15 p. m.—Organ; Soloist.

Boston Art Notes

Architectural Club

A memorial exhibition of work by J. A. Schweinfurth is being held at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street. It consists of sketches, water colors, photographs of buildings made by Mr. Schweinfurth.

The work includes the output of many years. It exhibits the particular hobbies of the architect, shows the places he loved to visit—those famous monuments which are the objective of many a traveler. Mr. Schweinfurth painted with great enthusiasm. He had no particular theories about painting but evidently worked for the fun he could get out of it. He painted, blissfully unaware of the strident progress in technical methods in the world about him. From the architectural pictures we judge that he was well aware of the last word in the art of building, however.

Goodspeed's Book Shop

Those who have pored over volumes of Ruskin will be interested in seeing the actual handiwork of the famous critic. At Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place, there is a miscellaney of drawings, sketches, water colors and fragments.

Ruskin was exacting in his demands of the draftsman; he allowed no slurring over the effects. In these fragments we can discover how attentive he was to nuances of form; how carefully he measured and disposed masses over surfaces. He pursued the subject more perhaps with the calculating eye of the architect or engineer.

However, he is more the artist in landscape, when he abstracts the design in a mesh of curled lines.

D. A.

CENTRAL FALLS TAX LEVIES RULED LEGAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Judge Edward W. Blodgett of the Superior Court yesterday upheld the validity of 1931 tax assessments in Central Falls, thereby dismissing the bill of a group of citizens declaring these assessments illegal, it has been announced. Counsel for the "striking" taxpayers, it is indicated, are now prepared to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The bill originated when property owners protested revaluation of parcels in the city by a New York firm of experts. Holding their assessments illegal, taxpayers organized in the fall and refused to pay tax bills.

KREUGER FINDS FEAR FOR EUROPE UNWISE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Sweden's "match king," Mr. Ivar Kreuger, told President Hoover yesterday that he believed America should "worry less" over Europe's financial problems.

"Europe has its problems, certainly, but I do not believe they are of the kind to cause panic in America," he said. Accompanied by the Swedish Minister, Mr. W. Bostrom, Mr. Kreuger remained with the President for nearly half an hour.

Japan Is Found Poorly Served In Stating Its Case

However justifiable the Japanese military action in Manchuria, Japan has not been well served diplomatically in putting its case before the United States and Europe, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor and a vice-president of the Japan Society of Boston, told the society last night at a New Year's reception in honor of the Japanese residents of Greater Boston.

Japan should have been able, he said, to check the League of Nations in its demand that Manchuria should be abandoned on a certain date. "No one familiar with conditions in Manchuria," he added, "would think that it would have been safe to withdraw military control from that country while any Japanese or Koreans remained."

Mr. Abbot, who recently returned from a visit to Japan and China, and who was in Mukden the day before the Japanese occupation, held that what to all intents was a war upon the Chinese in Manchuria had been prosecuted by the Chinese themselves for years, "except that the weapons were propaganda, financial disturbance, and guerrilla warfare."

He said the Nanking Government, no longer in existence in its original form, refused to recognize treaties formally entered into with Japan regarding railroad rights, and that Japan had been compelled to fortify its position to protect more than $1,000,000,000 in property investments. He declared that the Chinese attitude had so worn down the Japanese "patience" that aggressive acts became inevitable.

Mr. Abbot said he believed, however, that a neutral commission should have been appointed at once to make inquiries. He said he had talked with Baron Kijuro Shidehara, whose highest ambition he found to be a settlement of the issue without warfare.

Prof. H. Kishimoto of Harvard University also spoke, touching upon the political relations of Japanese students and residents in Boston.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 10

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-248m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-436m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-203m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 630kc-484m.

BANKS ANNOUNCE MERGER

Merger of the Bank of Commerce & Trust Company with the United States Trust Company of Boston was announced as effective yesterday. A dividend of 25 cents a share on the new $10 par value stock, payable Jan. 12 to stockholders of record Jan. 7, has been declared, it also was announced. The enlarged institution, taking the name of the United States Trust Company, will maintain as branches the offices formerly occupied by the Bank of Commerce and Trust Company.

STOLEN BONDS' RECOVERY AIDED BY 'SECRET SIX'

Chicago Crime Group Runs Across Bank Robbers in Another Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—An organization of business men, operating an unofficial "Scotland Yard," played the leading part in the recovery this week of the $575,000 in negotiable bonds stolen from a bank in Lincoln, Neb. Its activities previously resulted in the conviction of two of the robbers, who are now serving 25-year penitentiary sentences.

This Chicago organization, known popularly as the "Secret Six" became interested in the Nebraska affair because it found that the Chicago crime group it was opposing was the head of far-flung gang ramifications, responsible, it is said, for more than $7,000,000 in bank robberies in various parts of the country.

The "Secret Six," formally known as the committee on prevention and punishment of crime, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, had one of its agents, Sergeant Roy Steffens, tracking down leads on a certain crime here. Sergeant Steffens crossed trails with the Lincoln bank robbers in East St. Louis, when he and an aid arrested six men in that city on suspicion of complicity in the local episode.

Three of those arrested were identified as having participated in the bank robbery and two were convicted. A fourth, later apprehended by Sergeant Steffens, was partially identified, but was able to establish an alibi to the satisfaction of agents of the Secret Six. As a result the indictment against him was nolle prossed and in return for the treatment he received at the hands of the Secret Six it is believed he aided in the return of the more than $500,000 worth of bonds. This man was known to be affiliated with the Capone group.

Those in possession of the bonds were prevented from trading or cashing them by the nation-wide pressure exerted by the "Secret Six," it is said.

Mr. Alexander G. Jamie, director of the "Secret Six," believes that the recovery of the bonds substantiates the story of the balance stolen, amounting to $2,300,000, being burned, which would clear the way for the issuance of duplicates. This would go far toward fortifying the Lincoln bank and others depending on it, said Mr. Jamie, and protect the bank accounts of thousands of farmers.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL URGES ADVERTISING

Increased advertising by New England manufacturers and business executives is one means of augmenting profits in 1932, according to a survey of 19392 management policies being conducted by the industrial committee of the New England Council.

"Increased advertising, particularly if new products and lower prices are available, will be a profitable means of stimulating business in 1932," according to an official of one of the firms covered by the survey.

SNOW TRAINS AWAIT FAVORABLE WEATHER

Rain and rising temperatures resulting in the melting of nearly all of New England's snow has forced the Boston & Maine Railroad to postpone the scheduled running of the "Snow Train," it is announced today.

Reports from winter sports centers in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts showed temperatures averaging in the forties. Rain had washed away practically all of the snow except in a few scattered places. The railroad now announces that it hopes to operate the first "Snow Train" Sunday, Jan. 17.

Natural Scientists Out of Wizard Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 8—Natural scientists are not wizards. So declared Mr. Ellis L. Manning, research engineer of the General Electric Company, who addressed the Lynn Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on "Adventures in Science," here today.

"Scientists are not superhuman," Mr. Manning declared. "They are trained to observe and to investigate. The attitude and aptitude of the research man is quite different from that of the engineer."

The speaker said that the engineer cannot afford to make mistakes, but went on to say that the research man, constantly dealing with the unknown, can always make mistakes. "He is fortunate if he doesn't make the same mistake twice," Mr. Manning believes.

WAGE CUT ACCEPTED BY NEW HAVEN FORCE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—New Haven Railroad officials announced today that 4500 men employed in the road's mechanical department have accepted voluntarily a 10 per cent reduction in wage effective Jan. 15.

Officials said the subject had been under consideration for some time and that in accepting the reduction the employees felt "it was to the best interest of the public, the railroad and themselves." A similar reduction in wages of the clerical force, officials said, may come at a later date.

BACON FAVORS TAX CUT

Tax reduction as well as less interference from the Government with private businesses and enterprises were advocated last night by Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, in addressing the Back Bay Association at its annual New Year's dinner.

Boston Chamber Tells How a Firm Overcame Slump

How one New England company originated and manufactured a specialty product in its successful effort to meet and overcome the existing economic conditions is told by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with the idea that other business executives may obtain ideas to help them so and do likewise.

This company, in the past few months, has added $100,000 worth of sales to its monthly volume; provided work for scores of additional employees in its own plant; given another stable plant, which was idle, sufficient work to keep it running; enabled two large New England pasteboard box manufacturers whose plants were stagnant to resume operations, through its call for thousands of boxes in which to pack its product, and stimulated several other activities of great direct or indirect benefit to itself in the New England district.

The firm of which the chamber speaks is the General Chemical & Solvents Corporation of Boston, headed by Mr. Walter C. Martin as president.

Research and experiment led to production of a liquid for renewing black leather shoes. Eventually other colors were developed. The problem of making it sell involved including a bottle of cleaner with each package, as the product was more satisfactory when used on clean surfaces. An attractive package and a catchy name were adopted. In the first 24 days the product was on the market, sales totaled $8000. The next month they totaled $16,000. Present indications point to a business of at least $100,000 for 1932.

CONCERTS FOR CHILDREN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A series of concerts for school children has been organized in London and outer London as well as other towns, including Leeds and Wakefield in Yorkshire. The first concert, given at Kingston-on-Thames, was attended by 1600 children.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Bird Club: Annual meeting, election of officers, showing of motion pictures on bird life; Brookline Public Library, Washington Street, 8.

Dinner, auspices Race Relations Committee, Boston Federation of Churches, Prof. Don Tengo Jabavu, Bantu professor at South African College, speaker on "What Christianity Means to Me," St. Paul's Cathedral dining room, 6:30.

Concord Lodge of Odd Fellows: Dance, benefit Concord Welfare Board, State Armory, evening.

Presentation of comedy, "It's the Climate," by Magnolia Players, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:30.

Meeting, Playcrafters of Boston, home of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Addison, 265 St. Paul Street, Brookline, evening.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Free recreation night, progressive games; activities building, 7.

Harvard University: Concert by Stradivarius Quartet of New York, court of Fogg Art Museum, 8. Open to the public.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Mrs. Moonlight," 8:15.
Copley—"This Thing Called Love," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Foreign Policy Association: Fifth Luncheon discussion; subject, "World Tariffs and the World Depression"; speakers, Prof. Frank W. Taussig, Harvard University; Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K. C., Canadian delegate to first League of Nations Assembly; Prof. Manley O. Hudson presiding; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Italian Legion Auxiliary: Bridge and afternoon reception, Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill.

Old Concord Chapter, D. A. R.: Meeting, talk, "Grandmother's China," by Mrs. Gaylord C. Cummin, Concord Antiquarian House, 2:45.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting; address, "Workers as Managers," by Mr. Powers Hapgood, district organizer, United Mine Workers of America; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet Harvard Square, opposite the "Coöp," 2.

Field and Forest Club: Take 1:35 train South Station, for Squantum.

Boston City Club: Showing of talking pictures, "The Smiling Lieutenant" and other reels, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 1:15 train, North Station, for Winchester Highlands trip to Middlesex Fells.

Cambridge Museum for Children; Community singing; showing of motion pictures, "Tom Sawyer," 5 Jarvis Street, 9:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Lecture, Alliance Franchise, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Women's Republican Club: Third in lecture series on "Public Questions—Home and Foreign," by Prof. William S. Myers; "Difficulties in Central Europe—Hindenburg vs. Hitler," 11; talk by Mr. Phillip W. Greer, 2:30; both events, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street.

Luncheon meeting, Massachusetts High School Principals Association, Georgian Room and Parlor A, Hotel Statler.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, —Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints. Dürer's "Life of the Virgin" and other sixteenth century German woodcuts. Drawings of the sixteenth century French school.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Scharves Studios, 695 Boylston Streets—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalised print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors and paintings by Boston artists, Chaffee and Pepper. Modern prints.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 136 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through Jan. 12.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 31.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Memorial exhibition of the new water colors and sketches of J. A. Schweinfurth.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some rain or snow tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday night; moderate winds, becoming easterly; minimum temperature tonight about 36.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with probably rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior tonight or Saturday; colder Saturday night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with probably snow tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday afternoon and night.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds, becoming fresh, and overcast weather with rain over south portion and rain or snow over north portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	56	Montreal	34	38
Bismarck	0	16	Nantucket	38	50
Boston	37	55	New Orleans	48	56
Buffalo	34	36	New York	44	54
Calgary	34	34	Norfolk, Va.	46	64
Charleston	68	74	North Platte	34	34
Chicago	34	34	Philadelphia	42	56
Cincinnati	32	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	62
Denver	40	42	Pittsburgh	34	44
Eastport, Me.	32	54	Portland, Me.	30	50
Hatteras	62	66	Raleigh	46	64
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	28	48
7 p.m. Jan. 7	72	..	St. Paul	8	16
Helena, Mont.	44	44	Salt Lake City	30	34
Huron, S. D.	8	16	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	68	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	8	26
Kansas City	22	34	Seattle	42	50
Key West	72	78	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	40	52
Memphis	40	48	Wichita, Kan.	26	36
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	12	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 8.
B—Maximum Jan. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:23 p. m.
Height of tide 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:39 p. m.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Prince of Poets in His Tyme"

THE years from 1485 to the early years of the reign of Elizabeth were years of struggle and growth, of adjustment and readjustment for many countries. Certainly they were so in England; and they blossomed at last, as far as literature is concerned, in one of the richest harvests we have ever experienced. Poets, dramatists, historians, philosophers, divines, they crowd upon us; and in the vanguard is Edmund Spenser. For "the glory of the new literature broke in England with him," says Green in his *Short History of the English People*. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, these are the mountain peaks of our literature!

In "merry London, my most kindly nurse," to quote himself, Spenser was born about 1552. Educated as a sizar at Cambridge, he formed a friendship with Harvey, who, as Fellow of his college and a student of literature, exercised at first a good and considerable influence on behalf of Spenser. It was through this influence that Spenser left Lancashire, whither he had gone on leaving Cambridge, and took service with the Earl of Leicester in London. During his stay at Leicester House, Spenser met Sidney, "president of Noblesse and of Chivalrie," and a deep and lifelong friendship ensued between the two. Under the influence of the culture by which he was surrounded, attached to the household of a court favorite, Spenser's ambitions were stirred and he embarked in all seriousness upon a literary career, an undertaking of great risk for a poor man, for poetry was still a toy for the rich, and patrons but few.

In 1579 he published his *Shepheard's Calendar*, of which Dryden says that: "Master Edmund Spenser had done enough for the immortality of his name had he given us only his Shepheard's Calendar, a masterpiece if any." It told nothing of courts and courtiers, this maiden poem, but of sweet months amid country sights and sounds, of lyric sighs for his fair Rosalind. The dedication was to Sidney:

"Go, little book: Thy self present,
As child whose parent is unkent,
To him that is the president
Of Noblesse and of Chivalrie."

In the following year, Spenser went to Ireland as secretary to the Lord Deputy, and here he spent the most prosperous period, from a pecuniary point of view, of his life. Here Raleigh visited him and listened entranced to the beginning of the *Faerie Queene*, and responded by reading aloud his own poem, *Cynthia*. What picture rises in imagination of the two friends, critical, eager, bent over manuscripts dearer to both than anything had yet been. What picture of Spenser, flushed with the splendor of the dream taking form before his gaze, his feet already set toward the golden lands that only the young in heart may know! What picture of Raleigh, fallen from the Queen's favor indeed, yet so full of generous enthusiasm that he will speed Spenser to London, to the presence of Elizabeth herself, to gain what surely should be his! How far into the nights did they talk, these friends? How far did this love, this appreciation, this land, haunted with beauty as with a dream, mold the warm ardor of the man Spenser, leaving its impress on his heart forever?

Well, he went to London, this poet of ours! But Burghley held the strings of the Queen's purse, and looked with scant favor upon impecunious poets! A small pension was the utmost that Elizabeth bestowed and Spenser, disappointed, left London, his "kindly nurse," and returned to Ireland. Here his greatest later works were written: the concluding books of the *Faerie Queene; Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (loving tribute to the protection of Raleigh); *Astrophel*, an Arcadian elegy on the passing of his friend Sidney and which he offered as "fitting flowers"; the *Amoretti* and *Epithalamion*.

In style, the poetry of Spenser is distinguished for the equable calm that pervades even his fervor. None of the sharp and vivid intensity of Shakespeare disturbs the dreamy languor of his verse; the rude crowd that chattered and jostled about Chaucer gives place, for Spenser, to a more ideal world. "In his epic genius there is something of the ancient simplicity of Homer, though little or nothing of his poignancy." Like Homer, Spenser is essentially a story teller. His rich and ornate imagination never becomes oppressive. "If it lacks Marlowe's thrill," says Compton Rickett, "it certainly also lacks his violence. It is a thing of prismatic coloring, refracting the white light of common day in delicate rainbow hues."

Spenser's claim to the title of "poet's poet," given to him by Charles Lamb, is well founded. He is the painter's poet, too, for he is prodigal of color and detail. The Celtic love of beauty inspires his faerylands, though, as far as is known, he was no Celt. Perhaps those Irish influences penetrated deeper than he knew! He breathed a finer air than most men, and we fall under the glamour of his words. It is the land of mystery that Spenser opens to us, and with him we wander through a magic haze in which even far-off unfamiliar things become suddenly near and comprehensible. With Chaucer we rubbed shoulders with humanity, bluff, vigorous. With Shakespeare we join the crowd again. But with Spenser we are withdrawn for a while. Beauty is first with him, and beauty last. We return strangely softened, tender even. Eyes that have looked on beauty see a fairer light upon familiar faces.

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,
For we be come into a quiet road,
Where we must land some of our passengers,
And light this weary vessel of her load.
Here she awhile may make her safe abode,
Till she repaired have her tackle spent,
And wants supplied: and then again abroad
On the long voyage whereto she is bent:
Well may she speed, and fairly finish her intent.

"Poet's poet," Lamb called him! In his own day he exercised great influence over a large number of minor poets and versemakers. At a later period Cowley and Dryden testify to his inspiring influence as a literary artist. Milton paid him warm praise, and even Pope, so different in style and so slow to express warmth of feeling, admitted his compelling touch. Keats and Tennyson are indebted to him; indeed, Keats' Spenserian phrase, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," bears constant witness to that indebtedness, as does also the Spencerian stanza in Tennyson's *Lotus Eaters*. This stanza was of nine lines, the *Rhyme Royal* of Chaucer, with two lines added.

The most significant testimony to the greatness of Spenser, however, lies in the power that he wields over poets so alien in imaginative vision as Dryden and Pope. His appeal to, and influence over, later poets has been in its way as universal as that of Shakespeare. Hear Leigh Hunt! "Although it is to be no more expected of anybody to read Spenser through at once, than to wander days and nights in a forest, thinking of nothing else, yet any true lover of poetry when he comes to know him would as soon quarrel with repose on the summer grass. You may get up and go away, but will return next day at noon."

With Shakespeare he stands distinct against the sky of literature by virtue of his artistry and influence and the appeal of his verse. Lacking the splendor of Shakespeare and the fine austerity of Milton, he yet has as full and rich an appreciation of beauty as any poet and a masterly command of the resources of rhythmic music and pictorial phrasing.

He was not successful as men have counted success, for he was poor and of no account in the world of statesmen. But he was rich in love. He counted Raleigh his friend, and Sidney, that "gentleman, courtier, Christian, knight." As a poet, he succeeded sublimely. Great Elizabeth may be forgotten, but the *Faerie Queene*, dedicated to her "to live with the eternity of her fame" will endure. Says Kingsley: "A certain man named Edmund Spenser once wrote a poem, the like of which the Earth never saw before, and perhaps may never see again." And with that thought we take our leave of him, "Prince of Poets in his tyme."

D. T.

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Is this an easy power
That anyone may win,
To make a poem flower
Where only words have been?

The artist labors long
With seed and soil and root
Before the tree of thought
Produces beauty's fruit.

Elinor Lennen.

Henry James Draws An American Newspaper Woman

The train presently arrived, and Miss Stackpole, promptly descending, proved, as Isabel had promised, quite delicately, even though rather provincially, fair. She was a neat, plump person, of medium stature, with a round face, a small mouth, a delicate complexion, a bunch of light brown ringlets at the back of her head and a peculiarly open, surprised-looking eye. The most striking point in her appearance was the remarkable fixedness of this organ, which rested without impudence or defiance, but as if in conscientious exercise of a natural right, upon every object it happened to encounter. It rested in this manner upon Ralph himself, a little arrested by Miss Stackpole's gracious and comfortable aspect, which hinted that it wouldn't be so easy as he had assumed to disapprove of her.

She rustled, she shimmered, in fresh, dove-coloured draperies, and Ralph saw at a glance that she was as crisp and new and comprehensive as a first issue before the folding. From top to toe she had probably no misprint. She spoke in a clear, high voice—a voice not rich, but loud; yet after she had taken her place with her companions in Mr. Touchett's carriage she struck him as not at all in the large type, the type of horrid "headings," that he had expected. She answered the enquiries made of her by Isabel, however, and in which the young man ventured to join, with copious lucidity; and later, in the library at Gardencourt, when she had made the acquaintance of Mr. Touchett (his wife not having thought it necessary to appear) did more to give the measure of her confidence in her powers.

"Well I should like to know whether you consider yourselves American or English," she broke out. "If once I knew I could talk to you accordingly."

"Talk to us anyhow and we shall be thankful," Ralph liberally answered.

She fixed her eyes on him, and there was something in their character that reminded him of large polished buttons — buttons that might have fixed the elastic loops of some tense receptacle: he seemed to see the reflection of surrounding objects on the pupil. The expression of a button is not usually deemed human, but there was something in Miss Stackpole's gaze that made him, as a very modest man, feel vaguely embarrassed. . . .

She occupied herself in the mornings with literary labour, but in spite of this Isabel spent many hours with her friend, who, once her daily task performed, deprecated, in fact defied, isolation. Isabel speedily found occasion to desire her to desist from celebrating the charms of their common sojourn in print, having discovered, on the second morning of Miss Stackpole's visit, that she was engaged on a letter to the *Interviewer*, of which the title, in here exquisitely neat and legible hand (exactly that of the copybooks which our heroine remembered at school) was "Americans and Tudors —Glimpses of Gardencourt." Miss Stackpole, with the best conscience in the world, offered to read her letter to Isabel, who immediately put in her protest.

"I don't think you ought to do that. I don't think you ought to describe the place."

Henrietta gazed at her as usual. "Why, it's just what the people want, and it's a lovely place."

"It's too lovely to be put in the newspapers, and it's not what my uncle wants."

"Don't you believe that!" cried Henrietta. "They're always delighted afterwards."

"My uncle won't be delighted—nor my cousin either. They'll consider it a breach of hospitality."

Miss Stackpole showed no sense of confusion; she simply wiped her pen, very neatly, upon an elegant little implement which she kept for the purpose, and put away her manuscript.

"Of course if you don't approve, I won't do it; but I sacrifice a beautiful subject."—From "The Portrait of a Lady," by Henry James.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Artist

The Ploughing Team: From a Block Print by C. W. E. Morris

Ruskin's Tribute

It sometimes happens that the ordinary English traveler knows little of the general life of the people among whom he travels, of the history of the country, its politics, its social condition and prospects. He is content to gather to himself enjoyment from the beauties of Switzerland or the Tyrol, or Italy, while knowing little of the dwellers in those beautiful lands. A wider and a richer field is open to those who care to seek and explore it.

My husband was not content without making himself acquainted, to a considerable extent, with the contemporary history of the countries through which we passed. . . .

Moreover, the enthusiasm which he had, and which was shared by his sons, for geographical and geological research, together with our modest artistic efforts, added greatly to the interest of our travels. It was felt to be unsatisfactory to attempt to draw mountains and rocks without knowing something of their geological construction.

During a visit which Mr. Ruskin paid us at Liverpool, he was turning over a portfolio of drawings done by my husband, and held in his hands for some time two or three sketches of the Aiguilles towering above the Mer de Glace, and other rocks and mountain buttresses in the neighborhood of Chamounix. He said it gave him pleasure to look at those (he being a keen observer and student of mountain forms everywhere). "Your outlines of these peaks, Mr. Butler," he said, "are perfectly true: they are portraits. Very few people are able or care to represent the forms so correctly. For the most part artists are more anxious to produce an effective picture, than to give precisely what they can see in nature."—From "Josephine E. Butler, An Autobiographical Memoir." Edited by George W. and Lucy A. Johnson.

In an Indian Garden

In northern India for four or five months—October to March—the climate is dry and cold, with a crisp, delicious tang in it, and this combination, with the never-failing warm sunshine, provides that contrast which makes days spent outdoors such a special delight. For months together there is no hint of storm, no possibility of unpleasant extremes of heat or cold, and during all this time you can work, or play, or laze, in the garden, enjoying every moment of the day.

Perhaps the very best way to know and love your garden is to sleep in it, not just for a night or two now and then, but as the habit of months. Those who have never done this would hardly believe what transformations happen in a garden in the hours of night and early morning, how it is altered and affected by the subtle changes of darkness, moonlight, starlight, and dawn.

At night trees and flowers seem to take on a different appearance and meaning. In the darkness, color gives place to shape, and you realize the varied beauty of broad stiff leaves and of delicate feathery ones, of branches that are slender and sweeping, and others that are thick and upright. Some leaves reflect the silver of the moon and shine like water in its light, while others absorb it and become even darker by contrast. And when there comes the little ruffling wind of early dawn, each tree seems to welcome it in a different way. Some shiver and rustle like a silken skirt. In India the pipul tree especially makes this lovely sound. But others sway and bend soundlessly to the little wind's caress.

The most mysterious time of all, in a garden, is between moonset and dawn, when the silver light gradually ebbs away as the moon sinks behind the trees, and in its place is a strange semi-darkness. A deep stillness lies over everything, the prelude to that lovely bird chorus which begins with the coming of light.

There was one tree in my garden which revealed to me how colors seem actually to change at dawn. It was a beautiful Gold Mohur tree, whose smooth trunk divided into branches which arched upward, entwined like human arms, then swept down again within a foot of the ground, so that in spring, before its leaves came, when it was covered with huge clusters of red blossom, it looked like a flaming scarlet umbrella. In the bright glare of an Indian summer day, its trunk was a pale hard gray, and the blazing brilliance of its flowers seemed a part of that burning heat which beats down from the sky and up again from the ground. But as it emerged, a blurred shadow of color, from the semi-darkness, its trunk was softened to a dark elephant gray, and the great flower clusters, as the dawnlight touched them, were a soft yet glowing rose color, so that in those few moments before the intense sunshine brought back their hard brilliance, they had all the fresh dewy beauty of the rain-washed flowers of temperate countries.

EVER since the days of the Pharaohs, men have used the plow to prepare the land for the sowing of crops.

From the crude metal-tipped wooden wedge, fastened to a handle and pulled by oxen, which the Egyptians used, to the giant multiple-bladed, tractor-powered plows of today, there opens a wide gulf, though in theory they have changed little. The Scriptures contain numerous references to the plow and in I Samuel 13:20 we may read: "But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter."

No less today the plowman pays particular care to the set of his plowshare and the adjustment of the coulter, especially if he should happen to be competing in the annual county plowing match. It is then that he takes an extra pride in seeing that the two favorite shire horses, "Ted" and "Jerry," are groomed to perfection, manes braided, and even the hair around their great feet combed to a silky texture. The harness is immaculate also, for from crupper to hames the leather is sleekly polished, the brass buckles and spangles glint brightly in the morning sunlight. Having assured himself that everything is in order, buckles tightened and traces hitched, the plowman clucks softly to the horses and, with a gentle pull on the reins, starts them forward at an easy walk; then carefully he noses down the plowshare until it takes its bite, deftly manipulating the blade as he guides with unerring eye the furrow across the broad field. See him as he makes the turn and note the well-trained obedience of "Ted" and "Jerry" in executing this tricky little maneuver. Back and forth they go, furrow on furrow, straight and true, while to the man's nostrils comes the sweet fragrant odor of earth newly turned.

Paklausiba Atnes Brīvību

(Pārtulkots raksts par Christian Science, otrā slejā Angļu teksta)

TAS fakts ka paklausība matemātikas likumiem dod ikvienam spējību iegūt valdību un brīvību numuru valstī top bez kavēšanās pieņemts. Bet tas fakts ka paklausība Dieva likumiem atnes valdību un brīvību humanās darbībās netop no visiem pieņemts.

Tapat ka ir pareizi matemātiski likumi, tapat arī ir pareizi garīgi likumi kuri, kad top saprasti un paklausīti, atnes korektu (pareizu) atrisinājumu katram humano darbību problemam. Lai saprastu kas ir šie garīgie likumi ir vajadzīgs saprast šo likumu devēja—Dieva dabu.

Christian Science (Kristīgā Zinātne) aizrāda ka Visaugstākā Esamība ir dievišķigais Princips, bezgalīgais labums. Pakavēdamies pie tā fakta ka Dievs ir dievišķigais Princips, visa labuma cēlonis, ikviens dabū uz mirkli redzēt Dieva likuma paklausības harmoniskās sekas. Jo vairak tiek saprasts ka visa reala (patiesa) dievišķigais Princips ir Dievs, bezgalīgs labums, jo vieglak ir saprotams ka Dieva likumi ir pastāvīgi klātesoši, pastāvīgi darbīgi, pastāvīgi derīgi.

Ja bankas ierednis top kārdinats zagt naudu, Dieva likums, bezgalīgs labums, ir klātesošs sagatavot viņu izrādit godīgumu. Paklausība negodīguma nepareizai zugestijai (padomdošanai) var rezultetīes (iznākt) apcietinājumā—humanas brīvības zaudēšanā. Bezšaubām šāda rīkošanas rezultetos iekš kautkāda ieslodzijuma. Šī kārdinajuma pārspēšana caur paklausīšanu Dieva likumam, bezgalīgam labumam, atnestu viņam laimību, labaku veselību, un lielakas spējas.

Jānis, mīlētais mācēkliš, brīnumskaisti definēja (izskaidroja) Dievu kad tas sacīja, „Dievs ir ta mīlestība" (1. Jaņa gr. 4:16). Tā fakta pārdomāšana ka vienīgais likumdevējs ir dievišķigā Milestība cel gaismā ka likuma dabai ir dalība ar dievišķigas Milestības dabu, tādējādi atjaunodama veselības sajūtu, prieku, un brīvību. Ir arī piedzīvots fakts ka lai varētu paklausīt Dieva likumam ikvienam būs būt vienumēr laipnigam, godprātīgam, piedevīgam, daridamam citiem tā kā tas vēlas lai citi tam dara.

Christian Science Svētdienas Skolā skolotājs izskaidroja klasei to faktu ka raditājs ir, ka to Eddy kundze deklarē (izskaidro), "tas iedzivinājošais dievišķigais Princips visam tam kas ir reals (patiess) un labs" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) (Zinatnē un Veselībā ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu 583 lapas pusē). Viena maza sēna mētelis nokrita no krēsla, kur tas to bija uzkāris, un otris mazs sēns to uzcēla. Skolotājs, ceredams pierādīt caur šo gadījumu ka Dieva ir tas dievišķigais Princips kas paskubina ikvienu darīt labus darbus teica tam sēnam kurš bija uzcēlis to mēteli, "Kapēc Jūs to darijāt?" Tas mazais fellova (biedris) atbildeja, "Vispirms es gribēju to uzcelt, un tad es atkal negribēju, un tad es atkal gribēju. Tāļāk izvaicats tas sacīja," Dievs teica man to uzcelt, bet maldiba teica lai to nedarot, bet tad es paklausiju Dievam un to uzcelu". Mazā fellova laimības apstarotā seja pierādīja to priekapilno brivību kuru paklausība dievišķigas Milestības likumam atnes.

Cik daudziem no mums ir bijis impulss (pamudinājums) darīt kautko laipnu un tad esim paklausījuši maldībai iekš savības, iepnuma, aprobežojuma, jeb slinkuma formas, kura saka mums lai to nedaram! Ja mēs esim paklausījuši maldības balsei, mēs esim nolaupījuši paši sev īsto prieku un garigo progresiju (sekmes). Ja mēs esim paklausījuši dievišķigas Milestības likumam un esim darijuši laipnu darbu, tajā samērā mēs esim iegājuši debessu valstībā—prieka un brīvības valsti. „Kam par tālpeem padohdateeš uš pakļaušibu, tam essat tālpi" (Pahjv. gr. Rohmeeschcem, 6:16). Kristigie Zinātnieki kuri ir paklausījuši tam dievišķgajam skubinājumam liecināt Trešdienas vakaru liecināšanas mītiņā (sapulcē) iekš Kristigas Zinātnes baznīcas, lai izteiktu pateicību par to labumu kas ir nācis pie tiem caur šo mācību, zina to priecigo brīvības sajūtu kuru šī paklausiba atnes.

Lielais Ceļa-rāditājs sacija ka Dievs ir Gars. Gara likumi, kad paklausiti, eliminēts (izstrīpo) bailes, kas rezultatē (izceļas) no materialisma. Akceptedami (pieņemdami) maldīgās materialisma zugestijas viņu jo vairāk izlaupošā formā—dusmās, maldīgās kārēs, miesas kārībā, naidā daudzkārt izrādas veselības zaudēšanas, prāta miera, un pat pašcienības zaudēšanas cēlonis. Kurpretim, Gara likumu paklausiba atnes īstas veselības sajūtu, drosmi, un to valdības samanību kas pieder garigajam cilvēkam, ikviena īstenai patībai. Eddy kundze raksta (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 131 lapas pusē). "Tas kas šķista jūtas arī stiprina tās, noņem bailes, uzvār grēku, un apdāvina ar dievišķigo spēku; tas kas refinē (izgilto) rakstūri tājā pašā laikā pazemo, paaugstina, un pavēl cilvēkam, un paklausiba dod tam drošsirdību, dievbijību, un ieguvumu."

Christian Science sagatavo studentu saprast ka garigais cilvēks, viņa īstenā patība ir vienumēr paklausigs Dievam, dievišķigajam Principam. Šamērā ar to ka students akceptē un saprot to faktu ka viņa īstenā patība ir tas Dieva dēls, pilnigas Būtibas atspoguļojums, vienumēr paklausigs Viņam, tas sāk apzināties Dieva likumu un ir spējigs tam paklausit.

Paklausība Dieva likumam atnes krāšņo brivības sajūtu kura rezultē no tās apzinības ka Dievs, visvarenā Būtība, ir vienumēr klātesošs, un mīļi rūpejas priekš Viņa piederīgiem. Tas kurš pastāvīgi paklausija dievišķigajam Principam—mīļotais Meistars—sacīja, „Un šis manni šuhtijis, tas irr ar mannim. Tas Tehvs manni nav atstahjis weenu paschu, jo tas winnam patihk, to es allaschin darru" (Jaņa ev. 8:29).

Winter Song

Winter sings its own peculiar hymn:
Muted with its ermine tufted snows,
It lifts its silver song of praise
Where purity in spotless garment goes.

It brings a psalm of silence where
Barren boughs have gathered in the night
Ten million star-encrusted gems
To catch the dawn's glad gift of golden light.

Twilight winds are low and reverent,
Chanting to the velvet deeps of sky—
And winter sings its song of praise
In minor note or pæan tempest-high.

Maude de Verse Newton.

Obedience Brings Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fact that obedience to the laws of mathematics enables one to have dominion and freedom in the realm of numbers is readily accepted. But the fact that obedience to God's laws brings dominion and freedom in human affairs is not accepted by all.

Like as there are exact mathematical laws, so there are exact spiritual laws which, when understood and obeyed, bring the correct solution to each problem in human affairs. In order to understand what these spiritual laws are it is necessary to understand the nature of the lawmaker—God.

Christian Science points out that the Supreme Being is divine Principle, infinite good. Dwelling upon the fact that God is divine Principle, the cause of all that is good, one glimpses the harmonious effect of obedience to God's law. The more it is understood that the divine Principle of all that is real is God, infinite good, the easier it is to understand that the laws of God are ever present, ever operative, ever available.

If an employee in a bank should be tempted to steal some money, the law of God, infinite good, is present to enable him to express honesty. Obedience to the false suggestion of dishonesty might result in imprisonment—loss of human freedom. Certainly it would result in some kind of bondage. Overcoming the temptation through obeying the law of God, infinite good, would bring him happiness, better health, and a greater sense of ability.

John, the beloved disciple, wonderfully defined God when he said, "God is love." Contemplation of the fact that the only lawmaker is divine Love brings before us the nature of law as partaking of the nature of divine Love, thus causing a renewed sense of health, joy, and freedom. It is also seen that in order to be obedient to God's law one must always be kind, courteous, unselfish, forgiving, doing unto others as he would have them do unto him.

In a Christian Science Sunday School the teacher was bringing out the fact in class that the creator is, as Mrs. Eddy declares, "the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 583). The overcoat of one of the little boys fell from the back of his chair, where he had hung it, and another little boy picked it up. The teacher, hoping to bring out from this incident that God is the divine Principle that inspires one to do good deeds, said to the boy who had picked up the overcoat, "Why did you do that?" The little fellow said, "First I was going to pick it up, and then I didn't want to, and then I wanted to." Upon being questioned further he said, "It was God who told me to pick it up, but error said not to, but then I listened to God again and picked it up." The happy look upon the little fellow's face was proof of the joyous freedom which obedience to the law of divine Love brings.

How many of us have had the impulse to do something kind and then have listened to the whispered suggestion of error in the form of selfishness, pride, limitation, or laziness, telling us not to do it! If we obeyed the voice of error, we deprived ourselves of true joy and spiritual progress. If we obeyed the law of divine Love and did the kind deed, we entered in a degree into the kingdom of heaven—the realm of joy and freedom. "His servants ye are to whom ye obey." Christian Scientists who have responded to the divine urge to give a testimony at a Wednesday evening testimony meeting in a Christian Science church, in order to express gratitude for the good which has come to them through this teaching, know of the joyous sense of freedom that obedience brings.

The great Way-shower said that God is Spirit. The laws of Spirit, when obeyed, eliminate fear, which results from materiality. Accepting the false suggestions of materiality in their more depraving form—anger, false appetites, lust, hatred—often causes the loss of health, peace of mind, and even self-respect. On the other hand, obeying the laws of Spirit brings a true sense of health, courage, and the consciousness of the dominion which belongs to the spiritual man, the true selfhood of each. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 131), "That which purifies the affections also strengthens them, removes fear, subdues sin, and endues with divine power; that which refines character at the same time humbles, exalts, and commands a man, and obedience gives him courage, devotion, and attainment."

Christian Science enables the student to understand that the spiritual man, his true selfhood, is ever obedient to God, divine Principle. In proportion as the student accepts and understands the fact that his real selfhood is the son of God, the reflection of perfect Being, ever obedient to Him, he becomes conscious of God's law and is enabled to obey it.

Obedience to God's law brings the glorious sense of freedom which results from the consciousness that God, omnipotent Being, is ever present, tenderly caring for His own. The one who always obeyed divine Principle—the beloved Master—said, "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

The French Regard for Home

The cult of the family is the foundation of French life. It is customary in newspaper articles to write that the French have not even the word "home" or its precise equivalent in their language, and the deduction is that the French differ entirely from the Anglo-Saxon peoples in their disregard for family life. It is amazing how such absurdities can prevail. If the French differ from the Anglo-Saxons in one thing more than another it is in their far greater regard for the home. France is built upon the home: the whole system of society is constructed on the *foyer*.

Foyer may or may not be as good a word as home—besides meaning hearth, it is also applied to the green room of the theater—and *chez nous* for the British and the Americans may not contain such depths of significance and affection as the expressions to which they are accustomed, but it is laughable to judge of their associations in the French mind by their associations in ours. They mean at least as much as "home," and the hearth is really a family center from which the Frenchman rarely drifts. The Englishman's home may be his castle, but it is a castle into which almost anybody can enter, at almost any time. The French on their side declare that "charbonnier est maitre chez lui." He is not only master in his own home, but he is not disposed to open the doors freely to anyone who is not of the family. This is true not only of a class but of every class. The working man, the bourgeois, and the nobility are not ready to admit into their intimacy those who are not connected by blood or by marriage with them.

There exist, of course, political and literary salons—though they are less numerous than they used to be—and there are social receptions as in other countries, but these semi-public affairs scarcely take one into the privacy of the home. It is much more difficult to penetrate into that privacy, not only for the foreigner but for the Frenchman, than it would be in our own country. It would be a shocking breach of manners to drop in, even on a friend, in France. The houses are, in short, firmly closed. . . .

Sometimes when a visitor from America or from England came to France, I would present him perhaps to the President of the Republic, perhaps to the Prime Minister, perhaps to half-a-dozen other notabilities. There was never any difficulty in making the arrangements, but to present him to a private family was an entirely different mattef. I came to the conclusion that it is much easier for the duly-qualified person to be received by the Head of the State and by the Ministers in France than, let us say, in England, where an audience of the King would be obtained only with considerable trouble; but that, on the other hand, the foreigner in England or America would find the great houses welcoming him much more than the foreigner in France would find corresponding houses welcoming him. What is true of France is equally true of other Latin countries. It should be borne in mind that in a peculiar sense the French guard the sanctity of the home.—Sisley Huddleston, in "France and the French."

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STOCKS MEET GOOD SUPPORT ON REACTION

Make Up Early Losses on Profit-Taking—Net Gains at Close

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Early profit-taking was easily absorbed by new buying in the stock market today, and prices rallied strongly in the afternoon, finishing higher for the third consecutive day.

Leading issues up at least a couple of points included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, Coca Cola and Allied Chemical.

Rails showed general improvement, and coppers were strong.

Transactions approximated 1,600,000 shares.

There were several declines of a point or so during the early profit-taking, but they were soon canceled.

While the measure to create the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on which several important financial quarters are pinning their hopes of a restoration of economic stability, has proceeded in Congress somewhat more slowly than some quarters had anticipated earlier in the week, confidence was expressed in banking quarters that the corporation will be functioning in time to prevent threatened receiverships that until recently had caused considerable worry.

Copper Looks Better

The copper shares responded to the announcement that Copper Exporters, Inc., was putting the finishing touches on the revision of its rules which has apparently prevented a threatened breaking up of this important association in the industry. The red metal market was firm, but unchanged at 7¼ cents a pound.

The December statement of General Motors sales indicated the beginnings of consumer demand for the new models. Sales to domestic consumers totaled 53,588 cars, contrasted with 34,673 in November, and only 4401 less than for December of last year. Nevertheless, seasonal acceleration of automobile making is proceeding slowly.

Wall Street forecasts of United States Steel's unfilled tonnage report, due tomorrow, indicate a small decline during December, but no significant change is anticipated. Brokerage circles are busy with gossip over the Steel Corporation's dividend meeting at the end of the month, and some usually well-informed quarters would not be surprised if action were deferred.

Bond Prices Mixed

The bond market took a breathing spell today after prices had moved upward for several sessions.

Low-priced railroad mortgages reacted moderately, but some of the loans went into new high territory. The halt in the forward trend was ascribed variously to profit-taking and further forced liquidation.

One discouraging feature of the day's trading was the continued softness of U. S. Government obligations.

Although a majority of the transportation liens sold lower, at times, losses generally were small. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Boston & Maine 5s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s sold off moderately. On the other hand, Southern Pacific 4½s picked up 4 points, and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Pennsylvania 4½s, series D, gained fractionally.

Omission by the St. Louis & San Francisco of its preferred dividend had little effect on the rail bonds.

Utilities and industrials were irregular. Communications liens were firm, and gas and electric light mortgages were up slightly. Foreign bonds were mixed. After an early dip, German issues regained some of their losses. Belgian bonds extended their rally. Japanese and British obligations were firm.

DIVIDENDS

Birtman Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 65 cents, payable Jan. 26 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Central & Southwest Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 prior lean preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30.

New York Merchandise Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The Fair declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 30.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	.56	.56	.55⅝	.55¾	—⅜
May	.57⅝	.57⅝	.56⅝	.57⅛	—½
July	.56⅛	.56⅝	.55⅝	.56⅛	—⅝
September	.57½	.57⅝	.57	.57⅝	—⅝
Corn					
March	.39¼	.39¾	.39¼	.39⅜	—⅝
May	.41½	.41½	.40⅝	.41⅛	—¾
July	.43½	.43⅛	.42¼	.42⅝	—¾
September	.43⅝	.43⅝	.43¼	.43⅜	—¾
Oats					
May	.26⅝	.26⅝	.26⅛	.26¼b	—¼
July	.25⅞	.25⅞	.25⅝	.25⅝b	—¼
Lard					
March	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.17b	—.08
May	5.37	5.37	5.30	5.32	—.08
January	5.02	5.02	5.00	5.00	—.08
July	5.50	5.50	5.42	5.42	—.07
September	5.50	5.52	5.50	5.52	—.08

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.63½	.62⅞	.63⅛
July	.64¼	.63⅝	.64

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.49⅝	.49	.49⅝
July	.49	.48½	.48⅝

COTTON PRICES STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Trading in cotton was quiet today and prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range. Some southern selling was absorbed by trade buying which imparted a fairly steady tone to the market. March sold up from 6.35 to 6.43 during the morning, but lost a point or two of the advance with the general list ruling about 2 to 3 points net higher around 2 o'clock.

WOOLWORTH, LTD., DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—A final dividend of 6d on the ordinary stock was declared by F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., British subsidiary of the Woolworth Company. The dividend is equivalent to an extra of 6d. The parent company here received $27,000,000 in connection with the recapitalization of the British subsidiary last June, which was later distributed to its own stockholders in the form of an extra dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
14½	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
106½	95	7	Abraham & S pf	10	95	95	95	..
23½	3½	..	Adams Express	600	4⅝	4¼	4½	4¼
23½	22½	2	Adams Millis	100	26½	26	26½	25½
23⅛	10	1	Addressograph	100	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¼
20	12⅞	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2700	12½	12½	12½	11½
109⅝	47⅝	4½	Air Reduction	1900	58	56	57½	55
20⅞	7	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1300	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
12⅞	1⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	2200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
55½	2	..	Allegh pf ww xw	1100	3⅝	3½	3½	[illegible]
55½	3	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
182¾	65	6	Allied Chem	19400	71⅝	66⅝	71½	67⅞
42⅝	10½	1	Allis Chalmers	900	12	11⅝	12	12½
23	11⅝	2	Amerada	300	13	12⅞	13	13
39¾	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
82½	12⅝	2	Am Bank Note	200	16½	16¼	16½	15
66½	35	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40½	40½	40½	40
4½	¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
17⅞	1½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	3	3	3	..
38	13⅞	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
124⅝	71	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120	75½	75½	75½	75½
129⅝	58⅞	5†	Am Can	38200	63⅝	59⅞	63¼	60⅞
38¾	4⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
86	20⅞	7	Am Car & F pf	30	27	25½	27	27
48⅝	30½	3†	Am Chicle	100	32	32	32	30¾
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	8	7½	8	7½
33¼	7⅞	..	Am European	100	8⅝	8½	8½	..
51¼	6⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1000	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8
90	18	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	27	27	27	..
100	20	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	28½	28½	28½	25
79½	10	7	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	18⅛	18	18	19
31⅞	10⅛	2	Am Ice	4900	17⅞	13¼	16¼	14½
25	5	..	Am International	1200	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¼
30¾	5	..	Am Locomotive	500	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
23¼	4⅝	..	Am Metal	100	6	6	6	6⅛
84¼	29⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	31	31	31	31
49½	14	..	Am Metal 6%	100	16½	16½	16½	..
39⅞	1	..	Am Nat Gas pf	200	1⅛	1	1	1
64⅞	11⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	1800	16	15	16	15⅛
84	34⅞	5	Am P&L 5% pf	100	43	43	43	..
102	44⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	53¼	53¼	53¼	51
21⅛	5	.60	Am Radiator	3100	8¼	7½	8⅛	8
12⅝	1¼	..	Am Republics	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
37⅞	7⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9
66	19⅞	5	Am Safety Razor	500	24⅞	23½	24⅞	23⅞
58½	17½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	7200	16⅝	14¾	16	14⅝
138½	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	79	79	79	..
11¼	⅝	..	Am Solvents pf	100	34	34	34	..
31¼	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	6½
48¼	33	2½†	Am Stores	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33½
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	600	37	37	37	37⅞
108½	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
201⅞	112⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	31600	120⅛	110⅛	119	115
110⅛	70	7	Am Type F pf	50	70	70	70	..
80⅞	23½	3	*Am Wat W&E	1800	30	28⅝	30	30⅝
70	21¼	3	Am WW&E ct	100	25	25	25	..
11⅞	3⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
40	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	1300	20¼	18½	19⅝	19⅞
8¾	2⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
43⅛	9⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	33700	11⅝	9⅞	11⅝	10¼
26⅛	6	..	Anaconda Wire	900	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
19⅞	4	..	Andes Copper	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
72	30	7	Armour Del pf	200	26	35	36	34
4⅛	¾	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅝	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
28⅞	1⅛	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	2½	2½	2½	2
203⅝	79⅛	6	Atchison T &SF	3600	85¼	82	85	82⅝
108¼	75	5	Atchison pf	200	78	78	78	..
120	25	4	Atl Coast Line	300	33¼	33	33¼	34
23⅝	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1400	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝
99⅞	77¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	77	77	77	74
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	41500	141⅛	129	140⅛	130¼
28	14½	1½	Austin Nichols A	10	14⅛	14⅛	14	15
2½	½	..	Auto Sales	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
6⅛	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	6⅝	5½	6	5½
104½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2400	19⅝	17⅜	18⅜	18⅛
87⅞	14	..	Balt & Ohio	8600	17¼	15½	17¼	16⅛
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	35	33	35	33
107	85	6½	Bamberger pf	10	85	85	85	87
66⅝	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	500	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	20
10	1⅜	..	Barker Bros	20	2	2	2	..
15⅝	7½	..	Barnet L pf	20	9	9	9	..
14½	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	42	42	42	42
62	37¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	42	42	42	41
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	7900	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	16⅝
46¼	19⅜	2	Best & Co	400	23⅝	23	23⅝	23
70⅞	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	5600	21½	19	21½	19⅞
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	67½	67¼	67½	64¼
95	75	7	Bloomingdale pf	23	60	60	60	..
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	21	19⅝	21	19½
66¼	49	5†	Bon Ami A	300	49	49	49	..
76½	35⅛	3†	Borden	7300	39	37⅞	38⅞	38⅛
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	1900	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
66	10	..	Boston & Maine	100	12	12	12	12
22¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	800	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	9
69⅝	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	3200	35⅝	33⅞	35⅝	33⅞
94½	82	6	Brooklyn M T pf	800	75	71	75	72
64¾	46	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	46¼
129⅞	72⅝	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	81¾	79	81¾	79
45½	32⅝	3	Brown Shoe	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
9½	1⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
20⅞	3¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
34⅞	4⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7	7	7	..
5⅜	1½	..	Budd Mfg	200	2	2	2	..
13	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	800	3	3	3	2
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1100	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	12¾
2¾	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	800	¾	⅝	¾	¾
20⅝	3	..	Butterick	300	4½	4	4½	4½
69⅞	10⅞	..	Byers	1100	13⅞	12¼	13⅞	12½
			—C—					
53	7	..	Calif Packing	100	9¼	9	9	9
17⅜	2⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
45	10½	1.20	Canada Dry	1500	13	12	12⅝	11⅞
45⅞	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3200	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛
16	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	6	5⅜	6	5⅛
131½	33⅛	..	Case Thresh	29400	37	34¼	36⅞	35⅛
53½	10½	2	Caterpillar Trac	100	13	13	13	13
4	1	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
15	2⅝	..	Celanese Corp	100	4	4	4	4
14⅝	2⅛	..	Celotex Co	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
13⅞	1⅝	..	Celotex cts	200	2	2	2	..
15⅞	11	1½	Central Aguirre	—	12½	12½	12½	..
260	69½	..	Central RR of NJ	100	76	76	76	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	6	5¼	5¼	..
30⅞	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	2400	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	5⅞
54⅛	13⅝	3	Chesapeake Corp	3200	17⅝	15⅝	17⅛	16¼
46½	23⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	8800	29⅝	27⅛	29	27¼
27½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	12⅝	11	12⅝	11⅝
8⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
15⅞	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
45½	5	..	Chi & N'western	5400	8⅛	7¼	8¼	7¾
15⅞	5	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2300	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
35	6⅞	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	8½	8½	8½	8¼
65½	7⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	4200	12½	10½	12⅞	10¼
90	10½	..	Chi R I & P 6%	200	18	16½	18	..
101	14	..	Chi R I & P 7%	100	22⅝	22	22	21½
33⅞	5⅛	..	Childs Company	100	6⅞	6	6⅞	6
25⅞	11¾	1	Chrysler	9800	14⅝	13⅛	14⅝	13⅜
37⅞	25½	2.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	27	27	27	27
70	63⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	66⅛	65	65	66
4⅝	½	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	1
170	97⅞	7½	Coca Cola	4800	112½	106⅞	112½	107⅞
53½	45⅝	3	Coca Cola A	600	46	45½	45⅞	..
50½	24	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28
104½	79⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	10	90	89½	89½	..
47½	6½	..	Collins & Aikman	400	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8¼
10½	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
45⅞	11⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	3900	14½	13⅛	14½	13½
109½	70	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70	70	70	68
111¾	32	3	Columbian Carb	600	36¾	34½	35¾	35
23⅛	8	1.60	Comm Credit	300	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
92	52	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	58	57	58	56¼
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	17⅝	17	17⅝	17½
90	60	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	63	63	63	..
21½	6⅝	1	Comm Solvents	3800	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅞
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	7900	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
100⅝	46	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	400	65	63	65	64
14⅞	6⅝	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
73	57	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	55	55	55	..
15	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	500	5	4⅝	5	5
18⅞	7⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	10
109⅝	57¼	4	Consol Gas	15400	63	59⅞	63	60¾
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	400	92½	92½	92½	93
15⅝	8½	1	Consol Laundries	400	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	5⅜
3⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	1200	1	1	1	..
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	43	42⅝	43	42½
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	1300	36⅛	34¾	36⅛	34½
16⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fiber	400	4	4	4	..
51⅞	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	22	21	22	21¼
4½	⅞	..	Cont Motors	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12	5	..	Cont Oil	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
12	6	..	Cont Shares	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	1200	45¼	41¼	45¼	42
152½	118	7	Corn Prod pf	110	127	126	126	..
18	2⅞	..	Coty	300	4½	3⅝	4½	3⅝
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	21	21	21	..
8⅜	2⅛	..	Crosley Radio	200	4	3¾	4	4
63	20	..	Crucible Steel	400	21½	21⅛	21⅛	..
107	36⅞	7	Crucible Steel pf	70	48	46½	46½	46
2⅝	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
48⅝	29	4	Cudahy Packing	200	31	31	31	32
100	20	4	Curtis Publishing	100	28	28	28	28¾
118⅝	70	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	85	80	85	..
5⅞	1	..	Curtis-Wright	2900	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1½
8½	1⅝	..	Curtis-Wright A	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
112	80	7	Cushman 7% pf	70	85	85	85	..
			—D—					
23	3⅜	..	Davison Chem	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
22	13½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	13	12⅞	13	..
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	300	79¾	75⅝	79½	75½
102	17⅝	..	Del Lack & W	400	23⅝	22¼	23	23
195	110⅛	8	Detroit Edison	100	117½	113	117½	113
23	10⅝	1	Diamond Match	1500	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13¾
13⅛	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	200	8	8	8	7⅞
27⅛	20⅛	3½	Dresser A	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛
21⅛	7⅜	1½	Douglas A	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
107	80¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	14200	54⅞	51⅜	54½	53
124¾	94	6	Du Pont deb	500	100	99½	100	99½
105	95	5	Duplan Silk pf	10	101½	101½	101½	..
			—E—					
185⅞	77	5†	Eastman Kodak	3100	83	78⅛	81¾	79⅛
21½	5½	½	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
11⅛	½	..	Eitingon Schild	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
69	7⅛	..	Eitingon S pf	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
74⅝	30	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4600	29⅝	27⅞	29⅝	28⅛
4⅝	⅞	..	Elec Boat	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Elec Mus Ind	400	4	3½	3⅞	3½
60⅝	9	1*	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	12½	11¾	12⅝	11⅝
108⅝	41	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1400	56	53	56	50
98⅛	33	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	46	42½	46	42
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	400	30	28¾	30	28½
44⅝	23⅛	3	Endicott Johnson	100	29	29	29	30
85	42	..	Engineers PS pf-nw	100	46	46	46	..
33⅝	18⅛	2¼	Equitable Off Bldg	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19
39⅝	5	..	Erie RR	100	7	7	7	6¾
40½	5	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅜
12⅝	3¼	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
			—F—					
12	3	..	Fairbanks pf	10	2	2	2	..
12⅛	4⅜	..	Fashion Park pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
27⅞	10⅞	1	Fed Dept Stores	100	13	13	13	..
92	45	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
56⅛	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
68⅛	40⅝	..	Firestone T&R pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64⅛	8	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	9	9	9	..
33⅞	15⅝	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	400	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞
38⅝	2⅝	4	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19	18⅝	19	18
73	60	7.11	Fox Film A	1100	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
43⅛	13¼	6.77	Franklin Sim pf	10	60	60	60	60
			Freeport Texas	1700	18	17¼	18	17⅛
			—G—					
60	15	3	Gamewell	20	16	16	16	..
7⅞	2⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
88	48	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	51	51	51	..
73½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	30⅛	30	30	30
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	200	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝
28⅝	9⅝	2	Gen Baking	100	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
13	1⅞	..	Gen Cable	100	2	2	2	..
9⅝	1⅝	..	Gen Bronze	100	3⅛	3	3	3
25⅝	3½	..	Gen Cable A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
54⅞	22⅛	1.60	Gen Electric	23100	25	23⅝	24⅞	24⅝
12⅛	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
50	28⅝	2	Gen Foods	3300	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅜
8⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	1100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
35⅝	20⅜	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	100	21½	21½	21½	..

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
50	30½	3	Gen Mills	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
47	21⅞	3	Gen Motors	30400	23¾	22⅛	23⅝	21⅞
103⅝	79⅞	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	82	81½	82	81½
31	10½	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6⅞
23	[illegible]	3	Gen Print Ink	20	12	12	12	12½
84⅞	21	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
64⅞	12	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	24½	24¼	24½	24⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Gen Refractories	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gen Theo Equip	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	14	12⅝	14	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gillette S R pf	100	52¼	50⅝	52¼	50½
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	30	30	30	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Glidden	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2½	*Gold Dust	1400	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Gold Dust pf	100	86	86	86	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Goodrich	100	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Goodyear	2300	16⅝	14⅝	16⅝	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Goodrich pf	100	17	17	17	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	48⅛	46	46	45⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Graham Paige	7200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Granby	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Grand-Sil Stores	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Grand Union	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Grand Un pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Grant (WT)	100	26	26	26	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Great Nor pf	3300	22⅝	20	22⅛	20⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Great Nor Ore	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Great West Sug	1100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gulf States Steel	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
			—H—					
9⅝	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
44⅞	11⅝	1	Harbison Walker	100	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
10⅝	2	..	Hartman Corp A	200	2	2	2	..
8	1	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
103⅝	66	6	Hershey Choc	100	79	79	79	80
104	70½	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	80½	79⅞	79⅞	81
27	10⅛	1	Holland Furnace	100	10½	10½	10½	..
136	81	4.80	Homestake M	100	129½	129½	129½	130¼
9⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	1100	3	3	3	2⅝
68⅛	15⅝	..	Houston Oil	200	21	19	21	20
14⅝	3	..	Houston Oil new	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
65	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	56	56	56	56¾
79½	11½	2	Howe Sound	1100	16⅜	15½	16⅝	15⅜
44½	26⅝	3½	Hudson & Man	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
26	7⅞	1	Hudson Motor	2100	11⅝	10⅝	11	11¼
13⅛	3⅝	..	Hupp Motors	3100	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅞
			—I—					
89	9⅛	..	Ill Central	6200	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	12½
78	25	4	Il Central LL	40	30	30	30	30
182	25⅜	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	34	31	34	32
71	19½	2	Inland Steel	4400	21	20	21	21¼
11⅝	3	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
12⅞	4⅛	.62½	Insuranshare Del	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
9⅝	2¼	.38	Insuranshare Md	1500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
34	4⅝	..	Interboro Rap T	4100	8	6⅞	8	6⅞
15	2⅞	..	Interlake Iron	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
179⅝	92	6†	Int Business M	1100	106	103	106	104¼
12⅞	3	.50	Int Carriers	400	4¼	4	4¼	4
4	⅜	..	Int Combustion	1200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
60⅛	22⅛	2½	Int Harvester	1100	26	25⅛	26	25½
143⅛	105	7	Int Harvester pf	100	108	108	108	..
31	9⅛	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
73⅛	11	4	Int Mach pf	4200	22⅝	18⅞	22⅛	19½
16⅞	2½	..	Int Mer Marine	400	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
20⅞	7	.20	Int Nickel	1110	9	8	8⅞	8⅛
18⅛	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2	2	2	..
4⅛	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
43⅝	6⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
16¼	4¼	..	Int Print Ink	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
42	18	3	Int Salt	400	21	20⅞	21	20½
54	37	3	Int Shoe	1200	39⅝	39	39⅝	39
51	15⅛	..	Int Silver	100	20	20	20	18⅝
38⅝	7⅜	.60	Int Tel & Tel	6100	10⅝	9⅜	10⅝	9½
67½	52½	7	Intersta DS xw	20	52½	52½	52½	..
9⅝	1¼	..	Investors Equity	500	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
31	14⅝	3	Island Crk Coal	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
			—J—					
57½	24	4.50	Jewel Tea	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
80⅝	15⅝	1	Johns Manville	11400	22⅞	19⅞	22⅞	20
123½	68	7	Jones & Laughlin	30	82	80⅝	81	80⅛
			—K—					
45	6⅞	..	Kan C & South	200	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11
24⅝	7¼	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	8	7⅝	8	8⅛
3⅛	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26	5⅛	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	80	12⅝	9½	12⅝	8⅜
29⅝	3	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	600	4	3⅝	4	3½
15⅛	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	2900	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	10	28	28	28	..
31⅛	9⅝	.50	Kennecott Cop	9800	12⅝	11	12⅝	11⅛
29⅝	15	1.60	Kresge	2900	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝	16⅝
27¾	4⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	71900	7⅛	5⅝	6⅞	6⅛
35⅛	12½	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	15⅝	14⅝	15⅜	14¾
			—L—					
4⅞	1⅞	..	Lee Rubber	2000	2⅛	2	2	..
8⅝	1⅜	..	Lehigh Val Coal	400	3⅛	2	3⅛	..
61	8	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	15½	15	15½	14
69⅞	35	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	41¼	40¼	41¼	40
20⅞	5½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	7	6⅞	7	..
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
34⅝	12⅝	2c	Lima Loco Wks	200	16	15½	16	..
55⅛	13½	2	Liquid Carbonic	200	16¼	16	16	16
63½	23⅞	4†	Loew's Inc	2700	28½	26⅝	28⅜	26⅝
6½	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
54⅞	29⅞	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	34½	33⅞	34½	34
125	116¼	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	112½	112½	112½	..
35⅛	17⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	400	20½	20	20½	20¾
111	20¼	4	Louisville & N	900	26¾	25	26¾	27
19	4	..	Ludlum Steel	200	4⅝	4	4⅝	4
52¼	10	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	200	11	10½	10½	..
			—M—					
36	15½	2½	McCall Corp	200	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅛
93½	54	6	McCrory pf	10	59	59	59	..
103⅛	38½	4	McKeesport Tin	2100	49½	47	49½	48
10½	1½	..	McLellan Stores	200	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅜
43⅞	12	1	Mack Trucks	500	14⅝	14	14⅝	14
106⅛	50	3†	Macy (RH) & Co	600	59	56	59	56¼
7½	2	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
61	25	7	Man Elv gtd	80	31	28	31	27
39	6⅞	..	Man Elv mg	3900	10⅝	9	10	8½
24⅝	9¼	1.20	Marine Mid	200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
10	1	..	Marmon Motor	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
32⅝	9½	2½	Marshall Field	600	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11¼
31⅛	12	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
39	15⅝	2½	May Dept Stores	200	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	16⅝
34	14⅛	2	Melville Shoe	200	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	..
10⅞	2	..	Miami Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
16⅝	5	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	5¾
31⅛	7	3	Midland Steel	300	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
58⅛	15	3†	Min Honeywell	400	20⅛	19½	20⅛	..
7⅛	1⅜	..	Min Moline	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
45	5⅛	4	Min SP & SSM	15000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
85	10½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	3700	6¼	5⅜	6¼	5⅜
42⅝	6⅝	..	Mo K & T pf	1700	16⅞	15⅛	16⅛	15⅞
107	12	..	Mo Pacific	4700	8⅝	7⅜	8⅝	7⅜
21⅝	7⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	4800	18	15⅞	17⅞	16⅛
29	16⅛	1¼	Mohawk Carpet	200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
29⅛	6⅝	..	Monsanto Chem	200	22	22	22	21½
4⅞	⅝	..	Montgom Ward	22700	10	9½	9⅞	9⅛
47⅛	15	2	Moto Met Gauge	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
19⅞	5	..	Motor Products	300	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
36⅞	8¼	..	Motor Wheel	300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
81⅜	20	..	Mullins Mfg	100	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
31¼	11	2	Mullins pf	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
18⅛	5	..	Munsingwear	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
45½	20	3	Murray Bory	600	7⅛	6	7⅛	6¼
			Myers & Bro	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	18⅞
			—N—					
40⅞	15	4	Nash Motors	2900	17⅝	17	17⅝	17
10	¾	..	Nat Bellas Hess	3900	1	¾	1	..
83⅞	36⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	13100	42	39⅞	42	40
153¼	119½	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	129½	129½	129½	..
39⅞	7⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1900	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	8⅞
50⅝	20	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	7600	24	22⅝	24	23⅝
60	4⅞	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
132	78½	5¼†	Nat Lead	300	92	89½	92	90
143	111	7	Nat Lead pf A	40	114	114	114	..
44⅛	10¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	3300	15⅛	14¼	15	14⅛
58	18⅝	2	Nat Steel	800	23½	22	23½	22¾
76⅛	10	2	Nat Surety	1200	14⅞	12⅝	14⅞	12½
25⅜	6¼	1	Nat Tea	100	8	8	8	8
14⅝	4⅝	.40	Nevada Cons Cop	3100	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5½
24	2⅛	..	Newton Steel	100	3½	3½	3½	..
132¼	24⅝	..	NY Central	27100	32	29	31⅞	30¼
88	2½	..	NY Chi & StL	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
227	101	5	NY & Harlem	10	115	115	115	120¾
94⅞	17	..	NY Ch StL pf	500	8⅛	7	8⅛	6⅜
119⅝	52	7	NY NH & H	7700	24⅝	22⅛	24⅝	22⅞
13⅞	5⅛	..	NY NH & H pf	200	66	65	66	65
118	9⅛	7	NY Ont & W	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	7⅞
29⅛	10	..	NY Steam 7%	80	102	102	102	..
8¼	¾	..	Noranda M	2100	13⅝	13	13⅝	13¼
217	105⅞	10†	Norfolk & South	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
90⅛	26	10a	Norfolk & West	200	122	119	121	121
11	2⅜	..	North American	12100	34⅞	32⅛	34⅞	33⅛
107⅛	79	6	No Am Aviation	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅛
60⅞	14⅛	3	No Am Edison pf	200	80½	80¼	80½	80¼
47⅝	21	3	Northern Pacific	6700	21	18⅛	20⅞	19
			Northwestern Tel	10	27	27	27	..
			—O—					
19⅛	5	..	Ohio Oil	3100	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅛
6⅞	1⅝	..	Omnibus	600	2	2	2	..
56⅛	18½	2½	Otis Elevator	600	22½	20⅞	22½	21⅛
16⅝	3⅞	..	Otis Steel	1600	4	4	4	4
69⅞	8	..	Otis Steel ppf	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛
			—P—					
54⅝	29⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	500	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34
69½	7⅝	..	Pacific Lighting	400	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛
11⅞	3⅞	.40	Packard Motor	5300	5	4⅞	5	4½
26½	18	.40	Pan-Am Pet B	100	19	19	19	..
50½	5⅛	..	Paramount Pub	22000	10⅞	9	10⅞	9⅛
4⅝	1	..	Parmalee Trans	600	2	1⅜	1⅞	1½
2⅝	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8⅛	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	100	2	2	2	..
15⅛	4⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
4⅝	2	..	Peerless Motor N	100	3	3	3	..
46⅛	22	1½†	Penick & Ford	500	27¼	25⅝	27⅛	25⅝
5½	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	1	1	1	..
29	2½	..	Penn Dixie pf	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
44⅝	26⅝	2.40	Penney (JC)	900	27½	27	27½	27¼
64	16⅛	2	Pennsylvania RR	4700	20⅝	19⅛	20⅝	19⅝
250	107	8	Peoples GasLt&C	500	118⅛	114	118⅛	115⅛
4⅞	⅞	..	Peoples Gas rts	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
80	5⅛	..	Pere Marq pf	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
92½	9	1	Pere Marq pf	20	12	12	12	..
17⅛	9	1	Pet Milk	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
10⅝	2⅝	2	Petroleum	600	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅜
25⅝	6⅝	2	Phelps Dodge	700	8½	7⅝	8½	7⅝
56⅛	30	3	Phila Co 6%	200	28	28	28	..
12⅝	2⅝	..	Phila & Reading	1300	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3¼
16⅛	5	..	Phillips Pet	2400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
23⅛	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	300	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
3⅝	¾	..	Pierce Pet	100	1	1	1	1
37	19⅝	2	Pillsbury Flour	400	22⅝	20¾	22⅝	22
39⅝	26⅛	3.13	Pirelli Co Italy	100	27	27	27	..
15⅛	3	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	3⅜	3⅜	3½	..
99⅞	40	7	Pitts United pf	10	34	34	34	34¾
86	11	..	Pitts & W Va	200	12	11⅝	12	10
13⅞	2	..	Poor & Co B	200	4	3⅝	4	..
39⅞	3	..	Postal Tel pf	200	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	..
20⅞	4⅝	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	300	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	6⅛
26⅛	5⅛	..	Prairie Pipe Line	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
57⅞	5	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	8	8	8	..
71½	38⅝	2.40	Procter & Gam	500	41⅝	41	41⅝	41⅝
5	1	..	Prod & Refiners	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
16	1⅝	..	Prod & Ref pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
98⅞	46⅛	3.40	Public Service	1900	56⅝	54	56⅝	54⅝
102⅜	78	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	78⅛	78	78	78
120⅛	93	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	96⅝	96	96⅝	96
107⅛	87⅛	5	Pub Serv E&G	100	89	89	89	89
58⅛	15⅛	3	Pullman	2500	20	18	20	18
1	¼	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11⅞	3⅛	..	Pure Oil	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
55¼	10⅛	3	Purity Bakeries	500	14	12⅝	14	13¼
			—R—					
27½	5⅛	..	Radio Corp Amer	3900	7⅝	6	7⅝	6⅜
55	20	3.50	Radio pf A	200	23	20⅞	23	20
24½	1⅛	..	Radio-Keith-O	400	4	3⅝	4	3½
30⅞	1⅜	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
12	3	..	Reis & Co pf	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
19⅝	1⅝	..	Remington Rand	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅛	3	.40	Reo Motors	500	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
25⅜	4⅛	..	Republic I & S	2400	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	4⅞
54	6⅛	..	Repub I&S pf	400	12	11	12	11½
22⅜	7	1.30	Reynolds Metal	400	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	8⅛

Fruit and Nut Growers' Returns Drop During 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Returns to California fruit and nut growers were $24,000,000 lower in 1931 than during the previous year, according to the California Coöperative Crop Reporting Service, an agency maintained jointly by the federal and state governments.

The value of the 1931 crop for this class of commodities was set at $156,025,000, compared with $180,113,000 in 1930 and $256,071,000 in 1929. This decline in farm receipts is approximately 13 per cent.

Reduced farm incomes, however, may not present the true economic picture for these farmers. For the crop reporting service states that there have been some compensating factors, chiefly in a reduction of production costs through increased efficiency and good management.

There was a total of 3,990,200 tons of major fruit and nut crops harvested during 1931, the survey reports. Although this tonnage is about 1,000,000 tons below the gross production of 1930, the unit value a ton rose during the year.

Grapes, oranges, pears and prunes brought more money on an average ton in 1931 than in 1930.

The comparative prices included: table grapes, 1931, $35.30 a ton, 1930, $20.83; raisin grapes, 1931, $24.90 a ton, 1930, $12.80 a ton; oranges, 1931, $1.60 a box, 1930, $1.50 a box; pears, 1931, $24.17 a ton, 1930, $22.92 a ton; prunes (dry), 1931, $58 a ton, 1930, $55 a ton.

RAILROAD HEAD SAYS THAT NO IMMEDIATE BUSINESS RISE SEEN

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 8—Carl R. Gray, president of Union Pacific Railroad, and a party of officials arrived in Los Angeles Wednesday on a tour of inspection. Mr. Gray said that, while he could not see any reason to look for an immediate change in the general business situation, evidently conditions have been dragging at bottom. There is nothing in the present situation, he said, which would indicate any further curtailment in employees and laborers by his road.

Union Pacific rail traffic during the last five months has been between 25 per cent and 30 per cent below the volume of the same months a year ago.

Outlook for passenger business for 1932 is for somewhat better volume than that of 1931, according to Mr. Gray, especially in view of Olympic Games which will be held here this summer and the rapidity with which the Hoover Dam project is progressing.

The six companies of San Francisco handling the Hoover Dam contract are well ahead of the schedule established by the Government.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO—Marked by a gain of $5,350,000 in deposits during the last quarter and a higher ratio of liquidity, the statement of condition of the American Trust Company, operating a system of branch banks in the San Francisco metropolitan area for Dec. 31, 1931, reveals an aggregate of $109,130,000 in cash, government, municipal and other bonds at the close of the year. The latter figure establishes an increase of $7,992,000 in these items since the end of the third quarter and represents virtually a 50 per cent coverage of total commercial and savings deposits, $220,205,000.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER

Cable advices from Rhodesia to C. D. Barney & Co. state that Roan Antelope Copper Company shipped 4164 tons of blister copper and 195 tons of concentrates in December. November shipments were 3182 tons of blister copper and 3001 tons of concentrates.

RAILROAD OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Directors of the St. Louis, San Francisco Railway have taken no action on the quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred due at this time.

WOOL PRODUCTION UP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—World wool production in 10 countries supplying about four-fifths of the world's total, exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at 2,669,000,000 pounds, or 4 per cent above 1930 production in those countries, according to Department of Agriculture.

EXCHANGE SEAT UP $10,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for the sale of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $132,000, an increase of $10,000 over the last previous sale.

ARIZONA EDISON COMPANY

Eighty-seven per cent of 1-year 5 per cent notes of Arizona Edison Company's issue of $1,500,000 has been deposited to be exchanged for new 2-year 6½ per cent notes.

To Holders of Florida Bonds:

BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEES have been organized for the protection of bondholders in a number of the principal cities in Florida where bond defaults exist. However there are many other and smaller political subdivisions where the interests of the bondholders are being neglected, and where unless prompt organized efforts are speedily made, and the affected bondholders cooperate, serious and irreparable losses will be sustained.

A Committee known as the Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee, has been organized to represent all such bondholders under the sponsorship of the Municipal Securities Association, an organization of investment bankers that has, through its Florida forces, made an intensive survey of conditions and has collected and compiled the most comprehensive financial information relating to that State now available, and further which organization will continue to act for and be representative of the Committee in its Florida operations.

The Committee has opened conveniently located offices in Room 900, at 115 Broadway, New York, and in the Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio, in charge of Secretary Harry A. Dunn, with whom all holders of Florida municipal bonds are urged to communicate for full information and copies of the deposit agreement.

Thomson, Wood and Hoffman, New York City, will be attorneys for the Committee.

It is very evident that such Committee representing a large number of municipalities and being represented in Florida by the Municipal Securities Association can more effectively and economically protect the interest of bondholders than by individual and unorganized action.

The personnel of the Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee is J. S. Harris, of Stranahan, Harris & Company, Incorporated, Toledo, Ohio, and New York, Chairman; R. E. Crummer, of The Brown-Crummer Company, Wichita, Kansas; C. T. Diehl of the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Huyck, of A. C. Allyn and Company, Chicago, Illinois, and Boston, Massachusetts; and B. J. Van Ingen, of B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

We have, therefore, consented to serve in an advisory capacity to such Committee, recognizing the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of concerted and prompt action.

This Committee will represent bondholders in over twenty-five cities and towns and when requested other municipalities will be added.

ALL HOLDERS OF FLORIDA BONDS ARE URGED TO COMMUNICATE AT ONCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE.

R. E. OLDS, Lansing, Michigan, Chairman,
Banker and Automobile Manufacturer.

HARRY C. DAVIS, New York, N. Y.,
Treasurer, The W. P. Chrysler Building Corporation.

W. A. FRASER, Omaha, Nebraska,
President, Woodmen of the World.

LUMAN W. GOODENOUGH, Detroit, Michigan,
Goodenough, Voorhies, Long & Ryan.

HON. HENRY J. ALLEN, Wichita, Kansas,
Former United States Senator.

J. J. SHAMBAUGH, DesMoines, Iowa,
President, Royal Union Life Insurance Company.

E. J. MARSHALL, Toledo, Ohio,
Marshall, Melhorn, Marlar & Martin.

For the Advisory Committee

By: **R. E. OLDS,**
Chairman.

GRAINS EXPERIENCE A SETBACK TODAY

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Abrupt falling off in overseas demand for North American wheat did much to pull speculative buying support out from under all grains today.

Late advances in securities were largely ignored, and there was a material narrowing of the spread between Liverpool and Chicago wheat quotations, with Liverpool May delivery quoted only ⅜ of a cent over Chicago at the time Liverpool closed today. On the other hand, domestic milling demand here for wheat showed substantial improvement.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅜@⅝ lower than yesterday's finish, corn also ⅜@⅝ off, oats ¼ down, and provisions unchanged to 7c decline.

CORPORATION OPENS SCHOOL

International Business Machines Corporation materially increased its Latin-American organizations during 1931, and recently opened training schools for employees in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Cuba preparatory to sending more men into the field during 1932, Mr. F. W. Nichol, assistant to the president and foreign manager, reported on returning from a five-months' study of eight Latin-American countries.

INTEREST RATES BEING CUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Banking circles heard today that there is a growing movement toward a reduction of mutual savings bank interest rates in New York City. Three institutions recently cut the payment to depositors to 3½ per cent from 4, and it is understood that others plan to follow their example. The present range of rates here is 3½ to 4½ per cent. Until October, 1930, when the larger banks reduced, deposits in most savings institutions had drawn 4½ per cent interest.

RESERVE BANK HEAD ELECTED

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8—George H. Hamilton, president of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, was elected governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, succeeding W. J. Bailey, resigned.

SWIFT & COMPANY

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—At annual meeting of shareholders of Swift & Company, the number of directors was increased from nine to 11. William B. Traynor and John Holmes, now vice-presidents of the company, were added to the board.

A. G. WALTON & CO.

A. G. Walton & Co., Inc., Boston shoe manufacturing concern, reports for 1931 an increase of 503,765 in pairs of shoes shipped in comparison with 1930, and an increase in sales of $312,153.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅝, DeBeers 3⅜ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 3¼ per cent and discount rates—Short bills 5½@5¾ per cent and three month bills 5⅞@6 per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; popular leaders favored.

Bonds: Strong; U. S. Governments decline.

Curb: Strong; all groups advance.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling advances.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying; action of hedge pressure.

Sugar: Higher; better demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; weakness Liverpool; larger Southern Hemisphere shipments.

Corn: Easy; increased Argentine exports; easy southwest market.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

London—Trading on the stock exchange today failed to maintain yesterday's buoyancy owing to the American note regarding Manchuria and the French Cabinet crisis. Unfavorable sentiment prevented gilt-edged securities from responding to the improvement in sterling exchange. Japanese and Chinese bonds eased, but Indian issues rose smartly. Bank shares continued to benefit by good annual returns. American issues weakened on Wall Street selling.

Paris—After three consecutive days of improvement, trading on the Bourse today became calm, with some profit-taking. The closing was steady.

Berlin—Boerse closed.

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
6⅞	⅜	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10¼	1¼	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
41⅞	5⅜	..	Ritter Dental M	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7¼
26	3¼	..	Rossia Ins CoAm	300	6	5	6	4¾
42⅝	13	..	Royal Dutch	1400	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	600	46	43	45	43¼
30⅞	7	.60	St Joseph Lead	600	10¼	10	10¼	10
62¾	3	..	StL & SF	1200	4⅝	4	4⅝	3⅝
76	4¼	..	StL & SF pf	1200	6⅝	5⅝	6½	6
20¼	3⅞	..	Savage Arms	200	4½	4	4	4
1⅝	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	2900	½	⅜	½	⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	Seaboard A L pf	300	½	½	½	½
20⅝	8½	..	Seaboard Oil	500	8⅜	7½	8	7⅝
65⅛	30¼	2½†	Sears Roebuck	1900	33⅝	32⅜	33⅝	33
11⅞	3½	..	Servel Inc	3300	5	4⅝	5	4½
29½	8¼	1½	Shattuck (FG)	600	9⅝	9	9⅜	9⅛
10½	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	1600	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
9⅝	½	..	Shubert Theatre	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
23¾	6⅞	..	Simmons	500	9	8⅛	9	9
11	3½	..	Simms Petroleum	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
15⅞	4½	..	Sinclair	6400	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
12⅝	2	..	Skelly Oil	500	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4⅝	¾	..	Snider Packing	200	¾	¾	¾	..
15⅞	2	..	Snider Pack pf	700	2⅝	2	2⅝	..
21	8⅝	1	Socony Vac	5900	10⅜	9⅞	10	9⅞
54½	28⅝	2	So Calif Edison	200	31⅝	31	31⅝	31
109⅛	28½	4	Southern Pacific	7600	31¼	28⅛	31¼	29
17½	6⅞	..	So P Rico Sugar	400	8¼	7⅛	8¼	8
112⅛	87	8	So P R Sug pf	10	88	88	88	88
65⅞	8⅞	..	Southern Ry	800	10⅛	10	10⅛	9
83	10	..	Southern Ry pf	200	14⅞	14	14⅞	15
115⅛	94	7	Spalding pf	70	94	94	94	94
13⅜	2	..	Sparks Withing	400	3	3	3	3
16⅞	9	.80	Spencer Kellogg	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
20⅝	10½	1.20	Stand Brands	2500	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	13⅜
88⅝	25⅝	3.50	Stand Gas & El	600	30⅞	28⅛	30⅞	29⅝
64⅞	24⅝	4	Stand G&E pf	400	36⅝	36	36⅛	36¼
109⅜	55	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	70	70	70	69
51⅞	23⅛	2.50‡	Stand Oil Calif	5500	26⅝	24⅞	26⅝	24⅞
106	87⅝	5	Stand Oil Exp pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	88¼
19	7⅝	..	Stan Oil Kan	200	10	9	10	9
52½	26	2	Stand Oil NJ	4400	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	28
5⅞	½	..	Sterling Secur	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
9⅝	1⅜	..	Sterling pf	100	2⅛	2	2	2¼
40	16⅝	..	Sterling cv pf	400	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
21⅛	4⅞	..	Stewart Warner	1100	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛
54⅛	9⅞	2	Stone & Webster	1500	11⅞	10⅜	11⅝	10⅝
26	9	1.20	Studebaker	400	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝
118⅝	75	7	Studebaker pf	10	95	95	95	95
45⅝	26⅛	1‡	Sun Oil	100	30	30	30	29½
40⅞	11	1	Superheater	100	13	13	13	..
			—T—					
21½	11½	1.40	Telautograph	200	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	..
9⅞	2	..	Tenn Corp	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
36¼	9⅝	2	Texas Corp	3400	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	12⅝
55⅞	19⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	4600	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	23⅛
17⅛	4⅛	..	Texas & P Land	800	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛
22	3⅜	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	4	4	4	..
8	1	..	Thermoid	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	5⅝	1	The Fair	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
15⅞	5⅜	..	Third Ave Ry	1100	10⅞	9	10⅞	8⅞
27	11¼	1.05	Third Nat Inv	100	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅞
16	6⅛	1.20	Thompson Prod	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
8⅝	½	..	Thompson Star	400	1	1	1	1
86	30	5	Tide Water O pf	100	35	35	35	35⅛
9	2⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	800	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅝
66	20⅛	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	27⅛	27½	27½	28⅛
59	16⅞	3	Timken Roller	700	21	18⅛	21	18⅞
17½	2½	..	Transamerica	3200	3⅝	3	3⅝	3⅛
11⅞	3⅛	..	Transue & Wil	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Tri Continental	2300	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
94⅛	36¼	6	Tri Cont pf	300	50⅛	48⅛	50⅛	47⅛
45⅝	26	2.50	Trico Products	200	27⅞	26	27⅞	..

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
10	1	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	2	2	2	..
62	11½	7	Twin City RT pf	10	15	15	15	..
			—U—					
75⅞	13⅞	3	Underwd El Fish	500	18	17½	18	19
72	27⅞	2.60	Union Carbide	6200	31⅝	29⅞	31⅝	30½
26⅞	11	2	Union Oil Calif	400	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13½
205⅛	70⅛	10	Union Pacific	1800	75½	73⅛	75	74
38⅞	9⅞	..	United Air & T	12200	12⅝	11	12⅝	11⅝
61⅛	40	3	United A&T pf	100	42½	42½	42½	41⅝
28⅝	6⅛	..	United Carbon	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅛
31⅝	7½	.75	United Corp	8100	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝	9
52½	26⅛	3	United Corp pf	1600	36	35	35⅞	37
12	3	..	United El Coal	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
67⅞	17½	3	United Fruit	600	23½	22⅛	22⅝	22¼
37½	15⅞	1.20	United Gas Im	5800	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	18⅞
106⅞	83	5	United G I pf	500	89½	89	89½	89
12½	1⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
50	14½	1.60	US Gypsum	200	21½	21	21½	21
77⅞	20⅞	..	US Indus Alco	2400	26⅞	24¾	26⅞	25¾
10⅝	1⅞	..	US Leather	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
15⅛	3¼	..	US Leather A	300	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅛
37⅞	10	2	US Pipe & Fdry	1200	11¾	11⅛	11¾	11½
38¾	5½	..	US Realty	400	7	6	7	6½
20⅞	3½	..	US Rubber	2500	5	4½	4⅞	4¾
36⅛	6⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	500	10¼	9⅞	10¼	8⅜
25⅜	12⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	600	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	16
152⅝	36	4	US Steel	71500	43⅞	39⅞	43⅞	40⅞
150	94	7	US Steel pf	800	108½	105¼	108½	105¼
57½	24	8	Univ Pictures pf	40	38	38	38	38
31	7⅝	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1700	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	9⅝
			—V—					
28	14	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
76⅞	11	..	Vanadium	1400	14⅝	13¼	14⅝	13⅛
71⅝	34	7	Va-C Chem 7%	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
71⅞	20¼	4	Vulcan Detin	10	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¼
			—W—					
26	⅞	..	Wabash RR	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
51	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	200	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛
27⅞	17⅞	1.60	Waldorf System	4300	15⅛	14⅛	15	15¼
15	1⅛	..	Walworth	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8⅜	1½	..	Ward Baking B	200	2	1⅝	2	2⅛
20⅝	2⅛	..	Warner Bros A	1600	3	2⅝	3	..
46⅝	3⅜	..	Warren Bros	600	5⅝	4½	5⅝	4½
49⅞	11⅝	..	Warren cvpf	60	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15
32	13⅛	1.20	Warren F & P	100	13½	13⅛	13½	..
26⅛	12	2	Wesson Oil	100	15	15	15	15
57⅞	44⅛	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	48⅛	48	48	48
103	49⅞	8	W Penn El pf	50	61⅝	60⅞	61	61
112	55	7	W Penn El 7%	50	67	64	67	..
113½	88	6	W Penn Pw 6%	50	90	86⅝	90	88
120	93⅛	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	100
12⅞	2⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	600	3⅛	3	3	3
19⅝	5	..	Westn Maryland	1200	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝
20	5	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	6	6	6	6
150⅛	38½	6	Westn Union	2900	40⅞	38	40⅞	38⅞
36⅛	11	2	Westing Air Br	1400	13⅝	13	13⅝	13
107⅝	22⅛	2½	Westing Elec	11500	26	23⅛	26	24⅛
26⅛	7⅛	..	White Motor	600	9⅝	9	9⅝	9½
5	⅞	..	White Sew M	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅜	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
8	1⅝	..	Willys-Overland	600	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
51⅞	15	..	Wilson & C pf	300	20	19⅝	20	18
72⅞	35	4.40	Woolworth	9400	41⅜	39⅞	41⅜	40⅛
108⅞	15⅛	..	Worthgton Pump	700	20⅞	17⅞	20⅞	18
80⅝	46	4	Wrigley	300	54	53	54	53
			—Y—					
15⅛	3	..	Yellow Truck	800	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3½
			—Z—					
5⅛	⅝	..	Zenith Radio	100	1	1	1	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.25b	6.38	6.28	6.38	+.03
March	6.36	6.49	6.35	6.48	+.10
May	6.52	6.66	6.52	6.63	+.10
July	6.70	6.84	6.70	6.81	+.10
October	6.93	7.05	6.93	7.04	+.09
December	7.08	7.18	7.07	7.17	+.08

Spots 6.55, up 10 points. b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.45	+.05
March	6.47	6.59	6.47	6.59	+.09
May	6.63	6.74	6.63	6.74	+.07
July	6.81	6.93	6.81	6.93	+.10
October	7.03	7.14	7.03	7.14	+.08

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	4.98	4.98	4.95	4.96	—.05
March	4.96	4.98	4.92	4.93	—.06
May	4.94	4.94	4.91	4.91	—.06
July	4.93	4.94	4.91	4.91	—.05
October	4.97	4.98	4.96	4.96	—.05
December	5.03	5.03	5.01	5.01	—.05

Spots 5.33 down 6 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 10,000; American 12,000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	....	69.00	+1.00
December	68.00b	69.00b	—.50
January	66.60b	68.00b	—1.50
February	67.60b	66.00	..
March	....	66.00	..
April	....	66.50	..
October	66.70b	68.00	..
November	67.70b	67.50b	..
	67.50b	67.00b	..

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

BOSTON CALL RATE REDUCED

Boston quick call rate has been reduced from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

MOST SECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK MARKET QUIET

Many Classes of Cattle Advance While Hogs Ease Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Mild unevenness was noted throughout the livestock markets at the Union Stock Yards here this week, most classes of cattle advancing, although some kinds slumped, while hogs eased off slightly and lambs gained a small amount, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Medium grade beef steers scaling more than 1100 pounds made up a big share of the total cattle receipts, and demand was dull continually and prices sagged 25-50 cents.

However, better grade weighty bullocks received at least a 25-cent upturn owing to scarcity and broad shipping requirements, while all buying agencies were active purchasers of all grades of yearlings and prices were boosted 25-50 cents, selling considerably above comparable grade heavy steers.

Practically all heifers and cows also showed 25-50-cent gains, while bulls ruled strong to 25 cents higher, and vealers firm. Stockers and feeders were in very light supply, but country demand was nearly at a standstill, no change being noted in values.

Bulk of the week's fat steer supply cashed at $5.50-$8, very few down to $4.50, a sizable supply $8.50-$10.50, the best heavies going at $10.65 and strictly choice yearlings $11.40. Yearling heifers bulked at $5.75-$7, with the best $7.75 and most butcher heifers $4.00-$5.50.

Fat cows sold mainly at $3.50-$4.50, top $5.50, majority low cutters and cutters $2.25-$3. Heavy sausage bulls scored $4.25-$4.40. Choice vealers topped at $8. Most replacement steers made $4-$5.25.

Hogs were 5-10 cents lower than a week ago, still holding at near the highest level of the winter season. The closing top was $4.60 with bulk of the 170-210 pound weights $4.40-$4.50; 220-250 pounds $4.10-$4.40; 260-300 pounds $4-$4.20; 140-160 pounds $4.35-$4.50; pigs, $4-$4.35; packing sows $3.35-$3.50.

The fat lamb market closed strong to 25 cents higher than a week earlier, choice kinds up most. Bulk of the good to choice native and fed western lambs sold late at $6-$6.50, with the best at $6.65-$6.75; choice clippers $6.

Feeder fleshed wooled lambs sold to killers at $4.75-$5, the best feeders at $4.75. A few fed yearlings brought $3.50-$4.50 and fat ewes $2-$2.75.

URANINITE MILL IS STARTED THIS WEEK

Operations of the first uraninite mine on the American continent was begun this week when International Radium and Resources of Toronto, Ontario, started their new mill at Wilberforce. Announcement of this is made by H. E. Mellon Company, 177 Milk Street, Boston.

The daily capacity of the mill is 150 tons of ore yielding about 4900 pounds of uraninite concentrates from which about one-third of a gram of radium is recoverable. The company announces commitments of uraninite concentrates from laboratories of United States, England, France, Germany, Austria and Japan.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 8	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .73	$ .74⅝	$ .74⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.51⅝	.52¾	.52¾
Oats, 2 white	.38	.37⅝	.37⅝
Flour	4.35	4.45	4.45
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	16.00
Pork	17.75	17.75	17.75
Lard	.0575	.0615	.0615
Cotton, Mid Up	.0645	.0655	.0655
Zinc	.0310	.0315	.0315
Iron	15.64	15.51	15.51
Steel bil Pitt	28.00	29.00	29.00
Copper	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
Tin	.2175	.2175	.2175
Rubber	.04⅞	.04⅞	.04⅞
Sugar	.0420	.0420	.0420
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.02⅝

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING OFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — Automobile financing in November resumed the downward trend of recent months, declining from 1930 in both wholesale and retail fields, according to Commerce Department reports from 402 financing companies. Cars financed at retail declined 13.7 per cent from November, 1930, while during October there was a decline of 20 per cent from October, 1930. For 11 months retail financing decreased 18 per cent.

EASTMAN KODAK EARNINGS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8—Preliminary indications are that Eastman Kodak Company net for 1931 will be close to $7 a common share. However, the company has still to receive final figures from a number of foreign subsidiaries, including Australian and South American branches. Net in 1930 was $20,353,788, or $8.84 a share on 2,261,030 common shares.

Employment Up In Various Sections

FROM various sections come reports of increased industrial operations. Hartford (Conn.) reports state that business of the American Brass Company has improved at all branch plants. Scovill Manufacturing Company says that business in December was slightly in excess of November and October, with further gains expected. Chase Companies, brass producers, normally employing 4400 men anticipate seasonal improvement.

An Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says a number of plants which have been closed for months have just resumed operations, including a rail mill at Birmingham, Ala., putting 1000 men back to work. Textile mills in the district have begun to operate on full time, including the Chain of Textiles, Inc., controlling 21 yarn mills. The Altorfer Bros., Peoria (Ill.) manufacturer of washing machines, with 1200 men, has been working overtime. The Caterpillar Tractor Company of the same city has recently increased its shop forces.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35	35
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19¼	19¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	85	85
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39⅝	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67	67
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	73	73
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103½	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100½	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅜	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¼	97¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	96	96
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77⅜	76½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	20¼	19¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71	71
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¼	63¼
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	70	70
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84¼	84¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83	81
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87	86¼
Atch T&SF 4s '65	75	75
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	20	19
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78⅛	78⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80¾	77
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	79	75¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	51¾	48½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	66½	64¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73	71¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	89
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	75	75
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¾	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	101¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	98	95
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	67½	66¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70½	70½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84½	84
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	50	47⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	67	67
Calif Fruit F 5s '38	68	68
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	74½	74
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75¼	75¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75⅜	75⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74⅝	74¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77	76¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82⅝	81¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83	82
Can North deb 6½s '46	93¾	93
Can North deb 7s '40	93½	92½
Can Pacific deb 4s	60⅝	60
Can Pacific 4½s '46	67	67
Can Pacific 4½s '60	68	68
Can Pacific 5s '54	73	73
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	90	90
Cen Hudson Gas 5s	99	99
Cen District Tel 5s	100½	100¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	50	49⅞
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	28	28
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	71
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79	79
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	73¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	35	34¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	70	69
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92	92
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	100⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	79½	79
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96⅝	96⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	13
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	51
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	61	61
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	64¾	64¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9⅝	8½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37½	35½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	41¼	40¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	33½	31¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	47½	47½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	72½	70⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	62	58
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	56½	55½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	41	38
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	41½	41
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¼	96
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68½	68½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	75	75
Childs Co 5s '43	43	43
Chile Copper 5s '47	51	50
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85⅞	85¾
Cin Un T 5s rct	97¼	97⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	67	67
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	81¼	81¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	92	92
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	97½	97½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85	85
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	75⅝	75
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	77½	75
Columbia Gas & E '52 May	76	76
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20¼	20¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	94	93¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¼	99¾
Con Ry 4s '54	50	50
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1⅝	1⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	38	38
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78½	78½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31	30
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	40	40
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	79¼	79¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	95⅝
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	42	42
Erie RR ref 5s '67	42½	40½
Erie RR gen lien	50⅝	50
Erie RR gen 5s '75	42½	40
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	66	66
Fla East Coast 5s '74	6⅜	6
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	90½	90½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	98½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77	77
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	59	58
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¾	3
Goodrich 6s '45	42	42
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	67	65½
Godyear Tire 5s '57	72	72
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93⅝	93
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	70	67⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	73	73
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	77	77
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94½	93¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40¼	40¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	41	38⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	64⅞	64
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96	96
Ind Limestone 6s' 41	17¾	17
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75	75
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	75	75
Inter Hydro El 6s '4	50	50
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	55½	53
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	50½	50
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49	47
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49	47¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	32	31
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	64½	63
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	37⅞	37⅜
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	37⅞	37⅜
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	37⅛	37⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51½	50½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48	47½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	49	49
Kan City P & L 4½s B	94½	93¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	64	64
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83⅞	83½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	82	82
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	43¼	43¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90⅛	90⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93¼	93¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	11	10⅛
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80	79¾
Louis Arganas 5s '69	40⅞	40½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98	96½
L&N uni 4s '40	83	82½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32	31
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	85	85
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84¾	84¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	37½	37½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93¾	93
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	91⅝	91⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	93¾	91
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	2¼	2¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	46	43½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	56⅛	56
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	47¼	45
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	67	66⅛
Mo Pacific Ill 5s	40	37
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	36½	35
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	52½	52½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	53¼	51½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	54	52
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	53⅛	53⅛
Mo Pac 5s I '81	53¼	52
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	36½	34
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	12	12
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	94½	94⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	69	69
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	88¼	88
Nat Steel 5s	73½	71⅝
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94	94
New Eng T&T 5s '55	101⅛	100⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	72	72
N O Pub Ser 6s '55 B	39⅞	39⅞
N O T & M 5s B '54	38	38
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	90	90
NYC&HR 4½s N	69¾	69
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	69	68½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	75	73⅝
NYCHR cv 6s '35	88	88
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	67	67
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22⅞	22⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	27	26
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	26	24⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	102	102
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109	108⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	60⅝	60
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	60	60
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	54¼	53
NY NH&H 4½s '67	73¼	73¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	93½	90½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	41
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	34	33½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	2⅛	2½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	97	96⅝
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97⅝	97
Norf & W con 4s '96	89¼	89
Norf & W 6½s	103	103
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	21⅛	21⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	82½	81
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	94½
Nor Pacific 5½s D	73	72⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	54	54
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	103	103
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	75	75
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99⅝	98½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	43	41½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	74	72
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	49	48
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85	84½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88¼	86⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	78	78
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	92⅝	90⅜
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82½	81½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	94¼	94¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90	89⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98⅝	98⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	106½	106½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	47⅝	47⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	82½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	87	87
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97½	97¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	59	59
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	90	90
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	48½	48½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59⅝	59⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33	31
Pub Svc E&G 4s	88¼	86¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95	95
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	95½	93¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40	39½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	70	67½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	27⅞	26
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	20	18½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	34⅝	24⅝
St Louis SW con 4s '32	49	47
San Ant & Ar P 1st '43	67½	67⅛
Seabd AL 6s	4⅞	4⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72½	72
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61½	60
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	41	41
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	77	76⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	91½	91½
Smith A O 6½s '33	98⅝	98⅝
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¼	100⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	89⅝	89
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67½	67½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	66½	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66	66
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	44	43¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	82¾	82¾
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	52	51
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	59	56½
Spokane I R 5s '55	32	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	89⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	25	23
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	96
United Biscuit 6s '42	91	90¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	50	50
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	91	90
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44⅛	43
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47	46
Vanuadium 5s '41	46½	46½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	70½	70
Wabash RR 5s B '76	10	9⅝
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10	9⅝
Walworth 6s '45	26	24
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26½	26
Warren Bros 6s '41	42½	42½
Washington W P 5s '39	99¾	99¾
West Pa Pow 5s Q '56	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	97	97
Western Maryland 4s '52	53½	53½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	52	52
Western Pacific 5s A '46	36	36
Western Union 5s '51	70	70
Western Union col 5s '38	82	81
Western Union 6½s '36	87½	87¼
Western Union 5s '60	70	69⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '56	73	72½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¼	68¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 8	Last Jan 7
3½s '47	96.15	96.10		96.15
1st 4¼s '47	99.2	98.31		99.5
4th 4¼s '38	99.10	99.4		99.10
US 3s '55	84.	83.20	83.20	84.2
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	89.30	89.24		
US 3⅜s '43 June	90.	89.24		
US 3⅜s '47	89.16			89.16
US 3¾s '56	93.	92.28	93.	92.30
US 4s '54	97.10	96.27		97.8
US 4¼s '52	100.30	100.12		100.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30½	30
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	75	75
Akershus 5s '63	49⅞	49⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	16½	16½
Antwerp 5s '58	71¼	71¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45½	43⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	48⅛	47⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48	48
Australia 4½s '56	45½	45¼
Australia 5s '55	50½	50½
Australia 5s '57	43	42½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50¼	50¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	87½	86⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	75	75
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	88	88
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94⅞	94½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95⅛	94⅞
Berlin (City) 6s '58	26⅞	26
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41	40½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	38⅝	37
Bogota (City) 8s '45	20	19⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6⅛	6⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	99⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14	13½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	18
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	18
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	65½	65½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	47½	47½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22½	21½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26½	26¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	87⅞	87½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	74½	74½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	91½	91
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	18	17
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14⅛	14
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15¾	15¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	30	30
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14½	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12¾	12⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12⅝	12⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13½	12⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	13	12¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15¼	15¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	28½	28½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	22	22
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	26½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	24½	24
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40⅛	40
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38⅛	37¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	16	14¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	94	94
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	96	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	66	65
Denmark (King) 6s '42	75¼	75
Dresden 7s '45	32	32
Dutch EI 6s '47	85	85
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	83	83
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	47	47
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90½	90½
Frankfort 6½s '53	26	25½
French (Rep) 7s '49	112	111⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113⅞	113¾
German 7s '49	63⅞	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	36½	36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	37	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37	37
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	25¼	25¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35⅝	37⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	38	35¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	39	38
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	40⅛	40⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37½	35
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	38	38
Greek 6s '68	45	45
Humburg 6s '46	32	32
Hansa 6s '39 ww	25	24⅞
Harpen 6s '49 ww	32	32
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	25	24⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19½	19
Ilseder Steel 6s 48	28¼	28
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	88	88
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	75¼	72½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	62¾	62½
Italy (King) '51	86½	85⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	70⅛	70½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	81	80½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	35	35
Karstadt 6s '43	25½	25
Krueger & Toll 5s '59	49	48½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	30	30
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99 ⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69	68½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	46½	46½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	69¾	69¾
Montevideo (city) 6s '59	22⅛	22
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103⅛	103⅛
New South Wales 5s '57	46⅝	45¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98½	97½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	34	33
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	60	59⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	70	70
Norway (King) 6s '52	75½	75½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	51	51
Nuremberg 6s '52	28¼	28
Oslo (City) 6s '55	65	65
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	89¾	89¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	93¼	82¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100	100
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	94	93⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51	50⅛
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53	52⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	32	32
Prussia 6s '52	30	29¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	52	52
Queensland (State) 7s '41	70	69¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	45	45
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	38⅞	37⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	67	67
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	16	16
Rome (City) 6½s '52	71¼	71½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	31¾	31¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12½	12½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	52½	51
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	34	34
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	25⅞	24⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	28	27½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	40	38
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	33	33
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	37	35½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	61¼	61¼
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	56¼	56¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	50	50
Tyrol 7s '53	45	45
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	92	91⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	27⅞	27⅞
Unterelbe 6s '53	27½	27½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	28	28
Vienna 6s '52	64¾	64
Westphalia El 6s '53	25⅞	24⅜

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8—New Orleans Cotton Exchange is closed today, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
7 Acme Steel	14	14	14
1 Air Invest cv pf	4	4	4
4 Allied Mills	4½	4⅛	4⅛
†375 Alum Co Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Am Cit P&L B	3	3	3
1 Am C Pow A	½	½	½
2 Am Founders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Am Gas&El	30½	30	30⅛
11 Am Sup Power	4	3⅞	4
1 Amer Fost F	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Anglo-Chi Nit	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Appalach Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Appal Gas war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
1 As G&El al ctf	11	11	11
2 As G & El A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Atl Fr & Sug	½	½	½
5 Aut V M cv pf	4½	4⅛	4½
B			
2 Ben Ind Loan	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Bickford	18	18	18
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	18½	18⅜	18½
2 Braz Tr & Lt	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
C			
6 Can Marc Wirel	1	⅞	⅞
1 Carnation	17	17	17
†50 Cent P&L pf (7)	70	70	70
3 Cent Pub SA (5%f)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Cent St El	1	1⅛	1⅛
20 Cities Service (30a)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Cit Serv pf (6)	46¾	46¾	46¾
†50 Cit Ser P 6 pf (6)	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
†25 Com Edis (8)	115	115	115
10 Com & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Cord Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Cor & Rey pf A	10	10	10
1 Crocker & Wh	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
D			
1 Darby Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Dayton Airpl	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Deere & Co	9	9	9
2 De Forest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47 Durant Mot	½	½	½
E			
7 East Util As A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
3 Eisler Elec	2	1⅞	2
29 El Bond & Sh	11⅝	10⅞	11
*3 El Bond & Sh pf	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
*1 El Bo& Sh 5 pf	50	50	50
F			
60 Fire As Phila	7¾	7⅝	7¾
4 Ford Mot Ltd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
G			
1 Gen Alloys	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Gen Avia Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Glen Alden	20	20	20
2 Goldman Sachs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15 Gotham Knit	⅝	⅝	⅝
H			
1 Hackmeister L	11	11	11
1 Hamilton Gas vtc	1	1	1
1 Hudson Bay M&S	3¼	3¼	3¼
I			
6 Internat ePt	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Irving Air Ch	4	4	4
1 Ital Super deb rt	⅝	⅝	⅝
L			
1 Lefcourt Real	5	5	5
5 Lone Star Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼
M			
1 Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
†25 Mangel Strs pf	5	5	5
1 Manning Bowman A	1½	1½	1½
6 Mavis Bott A	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Michigan G & E	¾	¾	¾
13 Mid West Util	6⅝	6	6
4 Mo Kans P L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
N			
1 Nat Investors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
*†450 Nat P&L 6% pf	65½	64⅞	65
9 Niag Hud Pow	6½	6⅜	6½
1 Niag Hud A war	11-16	11-16	11-16
2 Niag Shares Md	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Nipissing Mines	1	1	1
1 Nor Europ Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
P			
1 Pantepec Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Paramt Mot	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13 Pannroad	2½	2½	2½
†20 Pepperell	31½	31½	31½
1 Pioneer Gold M Ltd	3	3	3
2 Pitts Pl Gl	18½	18½	18½
1 Pruden Inv	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	½	½	½
R			
2 Relian Intl A	1¼	1	1
3 Rep Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Reybarn Inc	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Rich Had cum pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Rossia Intl	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Ryan Cons	1	1	1
S			
3 St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
2 Sel Ind (al ctf)	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Shenandoah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Singer Mfg	130	130	130
10 Southland Roy	3½	3½	3½
20 St Oil Ind	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 St Oil Ky	13½	13½	13½
1 Sunray Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
6 Swift & Co	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
U			
1 Unit Corp war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12 Unit Founders	2⅛	2	2⅛
10 United Gas	2	1⅞	2
2 Unit Gas pf	47	45	47
2 Un Lt & Pow A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Un Lt & P cv pf	44¼	43⅜	43⅜
1 US & I Sec pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 US Elec Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
V			
6 Venezuel Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Ala Pow 4½s 67	81½	81½	81½
2 Am Com P 5½s 53	6	6	6
7 Am Com P 5s 40	8	6½	8½
11 Am G&E 5s 2028	86	84	84
5 Am G&P 5s 53	30	30	30
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	77½	77½	77½
2 Am Roll M 5s 48	45⅞	45¾	45¾
5 Asso Elec 4½s 53	53	53	53
1 AG&E 5½s 38 inv ctf	36½	36½	36½
17 Asso G&E 5s 50	37⅞	37½	37½
1 Asso G&E 5½s 77	41½	41½	41½
7 Asso G&E 5s 68	38	38	38
14 Asso G&E 4½s 49 C	35½	35	35¼
3 Assoc T U 5½s 44 C	51½	51½	51½
2 A T & T 5½s 55 A	67½	66½	67½
1 Bell Tel Can 5s 57 B	85½	85½	85½
4 Bell Tel Can 5s 60 C	83⅝	84¼	85⅝
2 Bost Cons Gas 5s 47	97¼	97	97
1 Can N Ry E 7s 35 E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
9 Cap Ad 5s 53 A xw	75	75	75
2 Caro P&L 5s 56	84	84	84
5 Caterp Trac 5s 35	81	80¼	80¼
3 Cent P&L 5s 56	63½	63	63
22 Cent P Serv 5½s 50	20¼	19⅝	20¼
6 Cent St El 5½s'54	38½	38½	38½
11 Cent St El 5s'48	34¼	33¾	33¾
2 Chi Dist El 4½s'70 A	70½	70	70
72 Cities Ser 5s'50	46½	46½	28½
16 Cities Ser P 5½s'52	55	54½	54½
1 Clev El Illum 5s '39	101	101	101
8 Comwith Ed 4s '81 F	80⅞	80¼	80¾
3 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	89	88½	88½
8 Cons Gas Ut 6s'43 A	29	28⅛	28⅛
60 Consum Pow 4½s'58	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
10 Cont Gas&El 5s'58 A	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
1 Delaware El P 5½s'59	66	66	66
15 East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	24½	24½	24½
6 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	100	99⅞	100
8 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	99¼	99	99¼
10 Empire O&R 5½s'42	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
4 Fed Water 5½s'54	31½	30½	30½
4 Firestone C M 5s'48	66½	65½	65½
8 Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	72⅝	71½	71½
5 Gatineau Pow 6s'41	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Gen Bronze 6s'40	40	39	39
2 Gen Mot Accp 5s'32	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Gen oMt Accp 5s'33	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Gen Pub Util 6½s'56	33	33	33
3 Geo Pow 5s'67	89⅝	89½	89½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	95	94½	95
3 Houst L&P 4½s'81E	78	78	78
1 Hudson Bay 6s'35	60	60	60
28 Ill Pow&Lt 5s'56 C	78	77¾	78
4 Ill Pow&Lt 6s'53 A	90½	89¾	90½
1 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	96	96	96
26 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	27⅞	25¼	25⅞
5 InterlPwSec7s'57E	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 InterlPwSec6½s'55C	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 InterlSecAm5s'47	42½	42½	42½
3 Iowa-NebL&P5s'57	75	74½	75
1 KanP&L5s'57B	82	82	82
5 Ky Util 5s '69 I	77½	77½	77½
1 KopGas&C5½s'50	72¼	72¼	72¼
KopGas&C5s'47	68¾	68⅝	68¾
4 LehighPS6s2026A	77	77	77
11 LosAngelesG&E5s'61	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Mass Gas 5½s '46	93⅝	93	93
10 Mass Gas 5s '55	85	83⅝	83¾
33 MidWestUtil5s'32	69	66	66¾
13 Mid West Util 5s'34	46⅝	46	46
2 Mid West Util 5s'35	46	45½	45½
1 Minn G LE 4½s'50	70	70	70
11 Miss P&Lt Co 5s'57	67⅞	67¼	67½
1 Miss Riv Pow 5s'51	98½	96½	96½
1 Montrl LH&P 5s'51A	86	86	86
5 Mnsn '56 L 6½s'37ww	5	5	5
5 Narragansett 5s'57	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Natl El Pow 6s'78	38½	38½	38½
2 N Pow&Lt 6s 2026 A	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝
24 Nat Pb Ser 5s'78	39⅝	38⅝	39
1 Nevada Cal El 6s'56	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1 N Eng G&E 5s'50	61	61	61
7 N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	64	60	62
2 N Eng Gas&El 5s'47	60	59½	59½
7 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	66½	66¼	66½
1 N Eng Pow 5s'48	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1 N Y Pow&Lt 4½s'67	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
4 Niag Falls P 6s'50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 N Ind Pb Ser 5s'66	87½	87½	87½
3 N Oh P&Lt 5½s'51	90½	90½	90½
3 Ohio Pow 5s'52 B	95½	95½	95½
3 Piedmnt El 6½s'60A	51½	51½	51½
5 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	88	88	88
9 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	100⅝	100¼	100½
1 Pac G&E 6s'41 B	104	104	104
2 Pac P&L 5s'55	75	75	75
1 Pac West Oil 6½s'43	54	54	54
6 Pen O P&Lt 5½'54A	86⅝	84⅝	85⅝
5 Peop Ltd&P 5s'79 ww	4	4	4
3 Phila El Pow 5½s'72	100½	100½	100½
3 Piedmont El 6½s'60A	51½	51½	51½
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s'80E	83	82	82
12 Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	79	78½	78½
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	79	79	79
1 Pug So P&L 5s '50 C	73	73	73
2 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	17	17	17
1 Safe Har W 4½s '79	90½	90½	90½
1 Schulte R E 6s'35xw	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Scripps 5½s '43	64½	64½	64½
3 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	68	68	68
2 SEP&L 6s 2026 A xw	77	77	77
9 So Cal Ed 5s '51	98½	98½	98½
1 So Cal Ed 5s '54	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8 So'wst P&L 6s 2022A	74	74	74
2 Stand G&E 6s '35	71½	71½	71½
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	65½	65½	65½
5 Stand G&E 6s '66	63½	63⅛	63⅛
6 S'power Ill 4½s '70	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
2 Swift & Co 5s '40	87½	87½	87½
7 Swift & Co 5s '44	100	100	100
3 Thermoid 6s '34	29½	29	29
8 Un L&P 6½s '74	62⅝	62	62
6 Un L&Ry 6½s '52	63½	62½	63½
1 U S Rub 6s '33	65	65	65
1 U S Rub 6½s '34	63	63	63
1 Virg El P 5s '55 A	97	97	97
3 Virg P Ser 6s '46	60	60	60
10 Virg P S 5s '50 B	63	62½	62½
1 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	19½	19½	19½
7 W Pa Pw 4s '61 H	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
3 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	22½	22½	22½
2 Cent Bk Ger 6s 51 B	30	30	30
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 31	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 E M E 6½s 53 A ww	47½	47½	47½
1 Finland RM Bk 6s 61	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
8 Ger Cons Mun 7s 47	31	29½	29½
10 Ger Cons Mun 6s 47	28	27¾	27¾
5 Hanover City 7s 39	35	35	35
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s 53	53	53	53
1 Isotta Fras 7s 42 ww	42	42	42
5 It Sup P 6s 63 A xw	36	36	36
1 Prussia El 6s 54	29	29	29
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s 53 A	32	32	32
8 Russ 6½s ctf NC 19	1	1	1
12 Saxon P Wks 5s 32	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
6 Stinnes 7s 46 xw	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Terni Elec 6½s 53	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2 Unit El Serv 7s 56 xw	53	53	53
10 Un Indust 6½s 41	29⅞	28⅛	28⅛

†—Actual Sales. XD—Ex-dividend. XR—Ex-rights. a—plus extra. b—Plus 10 per cent in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5 per cent in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—artly stock. r—Cash or Stock.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
10 Allied Kid	55	55	55	55
50 Am & Cont	2	2	2	
863 Am T&T	119¾	113¼	119⅜	115
100 Amoskeag	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅛
200 Andes Pet	5	5	5	
92 Bos El A	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	75
10 Bos & Alb	117	117	117	118
5 B&M pf sta	15	15	15	..
20 B&M A sta	17	17	17	..
7 B&M pr pf	55	55	55	51
225 Cop Range	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
600 E G&Fuel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
35 E G&F pr pf	61	58	61	60
154 Edison Elec	191	188	191	190
30 Em Asso	8	8	8	8
56 First Nat B	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
230 Gilchrist	5½	5	5½	5
135 Hygrade	24	23	24	..
100 Loew's Thea	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
200 Mass Util	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	3½
15 Mergenthal	50	50	50	..
25 Mohawk	12½	12½	12½	13
75 Nash	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
10 Nat Ser	1	1	1	1
80 NE Tel	114	114	114	107½
200 No Butte	.50	.50	.50	.46
10 Old Colony	95	95	95	90
30 Pac Mills	8⅛	8	8⅛	..
225 Quincy Min	2⅝	2½	2⅝	3⅛
215 Shawmut	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
80 Stone Web	11⅛	11	11	10⅝
426 Swift & Co	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
90 Torrington	32	32	32	..
230 Uni Found	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
140 Uni Shoe	38	37	38	37
30 US&El Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12 Uni Gas	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
255 War Bros	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	5

BROKERS' LOANS AT NEW LOW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $23,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 6 to a new low record of $383,000,000. This compares with previous low of $391,000,000 last week and with $1,679,000,000 on Jan. 7, 1931.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	3 %	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3½%	3½%	2 %
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2¾@3
Bar silver	30⅛c	29⅝c	29¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3½@4	3½@4	2¼@2½
4 to 6 months	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅞@1¾
60 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅞@1¾
90 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅞@1¾
4 months	3¼@3	3¼@3	2 @1⅞
5 months	3⅜@3⅜	3⅜@3⅜	2⅛@2
6 months	3⅜@3⅜	3⅜@3⅜	2⅛@2

London Quotations

Call money	4¼%	4¼%	1⅝%
Short bills	5⅛@6	5⅛@6	2⅞
3 mos bills	5⅝@6	5⅝@6	2¼
Bar gold	120s 4d	122s 9d	85s ¾d
Bar silver	19⅛d	19⅛d	13⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	4 %	3 %
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	3½@4
Coll loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	8½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	7	Tokyo	6.57
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.40½	$3.38¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.41	3.38¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅝	.0392 7/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0508½	.0510	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1880	.1870	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129½	.129
Holland—florin	.4008	.4015	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1870	.1860	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1130
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.0060
Spain—peseta	.0845	.0846	.193
Sweden—krona	.1910	.1915	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1934	.1934	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0178	.0178	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—tael	.3262½	.3262½	*
India—rupee	.2575	.2575	.3650
Japan—yen	.3525	.3525	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4000	.4000	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.25581	.25581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4475	.4475	1.0342
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4926	.4985
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8475	.8475	1.00

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

J. J. NEWBERRY CO.

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Dec. sales	$5,317,087	$5,489,703	3.1
12 months	31,147,430	30,187,450	*3.2

*Increase.

MELVILLE SHOE CO.

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Dec. sales	$2,546,433	$2,830,214	9.7
12 months	26,285,125	28,654,300	8.3

LANE, BRYANT, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Dec. sales	$1,111,978	$1,382,187	19.5
12 months	15,333,843	17,139,478	11.1

NEISNER BROS.

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Dec. sales	$2,340,121	$3,025,890	22.3
12 months	15,958,787	16,507,157	3.3

M. H. FISHMAN COMPANY

	1931	1930	Inc. %
Dec. sales	$454,450	$415,329	4.4
12 months	2,641,597	2,268,079	16.4

BICKFORDS, INC.

	1931	1930	Inc. %
Dec. sales	$666,671	$565,874	17.8
12 months	7,867,318	6,041,777	30.2

CENTRAL & SOUTHWEST UTILITIES CO.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 8—Over $3,500,000 will be spent by subsidiaries of the Central and Southwest Utilities Company for new construction work in 1932.

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING

The National Wool Marketing Corporation announces that it has set up its own selling department and will hereafter sell directly all wool consigned by its members. This has been made possible by an arrangement with Draper & Co. of Boston, its former selling agents, whereby substantially the entire personnel of Draper & Co. has been taken over by the National, to constitute its new selling department.

CUBAN SUGAR INSTITUTE

HAVANA, Jan. 8—Sugar Institute has agreed to remain in session, awaiting arrival of Cuban delegates from the Paris conference, expected Jan. 16. Discussion of Cuba's attitude regarding the international agreement will then take place.

COPPER PRODUCTION CUT

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 8—Calumet & Hecla, Copper Range, and Isle Royale, in the Michigan copper district, have cut production in conformity with the producers' agreement to help strengthen the price of the metal.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1932

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of December 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in Office and with Federal Reserve Bank	$72,261,278.05	
Due from Banks	60,358,468.95	
United States Government Securities	56,530,132.90	
State and Municipal Securities	15,239,141.01	
Acceptances of Other Banks	14,324,597.87	
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	26,541,443.62	$245,255,062.40
Loans, Discounts and Investments		314,651,883.56
Banking Houses		14,804,630.26
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		25,346,245.11
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		3,228,050.31
Total		$603,285,871.64

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	33,419,183.72	$77,919,183.72
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		11,449,517.70
Acceptances Executed for Customers		26,397,597.85
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,757,073.20
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		2,065,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		6,708,087.15
Deposits		476,989,412.02
Total		$603,285,871.64

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company and The First National Old Colony Corporation, both of which are beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Copy of ANALYSIS on request

"The Chemicals in Depression and Prosperity"

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CONDITIONS IN CANADA SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Country Is Slowly Emerging From Difficult Period —Sentiment Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 8—Moderate gains in many lines of industrial activity are noted as Canada enters upon the new year. Compared with this time a year ago, conditions are more generally satisfactory.

There is no doubt that the country is slowly emerging from its difficult cycle. Leaders of business and industry in all sections of the Dominion have been expressing confidence that conditions will continue to improve and some manufacturers are already preparing to step up production in anticipation of increased demand for their products by spring.

A quickening of activity in manufacturing during December is reflected in the employment figures, which show that 4734 plants employed 441,601 operatives, compared with 437,138 in November. This advance compared favorably with the decline ordinarily reported in factory employment in December.

In a number of boot and shoe factories, some departments are working on full schedules, with prospects of all departments being well employed in the near future. Some textile mills have increased their pay rolls, and woolen mills are nearing full production. Furniture factories are working at about 60 per cent of capacity.

Nickel Output Larger

The nickel business has shown improvement, with production increased, due to low stocks and the promotion of new uses. Highway construction has absorbed many additional workers, as unemployment relief programs have advanced.

The demand for industrial chemicals is good, especially those used in newsprint and textile mills. Prospects for the lumber trade are considered brighter, although logging operations this winter in the Province of Quebec are low, in spite of reduced tonnage fees. In the newsprint industry the demand for fine and coated papers continues good, and it is generally believed that the paper industry is showing signs of recovery from the long slump.

The metal working trades are entering upon a busier period. Conditions in the used-car markets are good, and replacement parts are in brisk demand. Dairy and creamery equipment continue to move well and agricultural implement plants are increasing production.

The output of pig iron during November at 14,292 long tons showed an increase of almost 24 per cent over the 11,562 tons of the preceding month. Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings dropped about 8 per cent, from 30,926 tons in October to 28,337 tons in November.

Favorable Factors

The heavier tonnage of grains moving eastward is a favorable factor in the employment situation and will be reflected in forthcoming railway revenue reports. A decided upward movement has set in during the last three or four months, and the new trend has been marked by increases in nearly all the commodity classes.

Lower temperatures during the last week have had a favorable effect on general retail trade, with sales of men's and women's garments benefiting to an unusual degree. Shoes and hosiery continue in steady demand. Millinery has not been so active.

In seasonal dry goods, the volume continues heavy, and indications point to a good demand during January. Among dry goods jobbers, preparations are under way for stock-taking and balancing. Orders being received from travelers are not heavy, but a moderate amount of business is resulting from orders received by mail. Fur sales are showing a gradual upturn.

Both in the cattle and produce markets there have been carryovers, although turkeys, at reduced prices, have been in substantial demand. Poultry breeding and egg production are showing development, this having a tendency to reduce prices.

The reports of two more of Canada's chartered banks made their appearance last week, and added to those which have already been made public there is offered eloquent testimony to the soundness of the Dominion's banking system.

The balance sheet of the Royal Bank of Canada reveals liquid assets amounting to more than 48 per cent of liabilities to the public, while total assets at $825,702,436 compares with $889,917,191 at the end of the preceding year. Profits for the year amounted to $5,448,327, which compare with $6,572,627 in the preceding year.

The report of the Provincial Bank of Canada shows a slight reduction in earnings and a substantial increase in point of liquidity. Earnings for the year totaled $467,439, compared with $511,457 in the preceding year, while at the close of the fiscal year quick assets equaled 63 per cent of all public liabilities, compared with a ratio of 58 per cent a year ago.

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits showed, after seasonal adjustments, a gain of 8.5 per cent in November from the level of the preceding month. The total was $2,841,800,000 in the month under review compared with $2,586,900,000 in October. The gain over October was greater than normal for the season.

Volume of trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week was at the lowest ebb for any week during 1931. Business during the month of December was extremely light. The trend of prices last week was lower and there were no gains shown in the week's list of active stocks.

The marked advances in bond prices on the New York market following a report of the formation of a strong banking pool to support the bond market were reflected in the movements of the Canadian Government and municipal bond market last week, with the result that Canadian bond prices stiffened and a better feeling was apparent throughout the whole market.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company's 1931 report will show the $2.50 common dividend earned by a good margin, according to President Charles E. Pearce.

German Credit Situation Now Looks Brighter

Reports just received by the Standard Statistics Company of New York from its representative in Germany, based upon interviews with leading bankers, economists and members of the reparations and short-term credits committees, indicate the following main points in the situation.

"Germany intends to pay her private debts. Interest on the Government's foreign bond issues and on the bonds of the sounder industrial concerns is likely to be met promptly. Germany is particularly anxious to maintain her credit in the United States.

"Short-term credits will be divided into the liquid variety, suspectible to normal payment, and the slower type, which will probably be segregated with a liquidating corporation for gradual disposal. Negotiations are in progress for a lower interest rate on postponed obligations than the present 8 per cent.

"No intention is discoverable of making further reparations payments, since the German people considered the Hoover moratorium as putting an end to such payments. Responsible leaders, however, will make no prophecies as to reparations.

"Revolution, either Hitlerite or Communist, is highly unlikely. Germany looks forward to a middle-ground economy between old-fashioned capitalism and the radical experiments of Russia. Bruening's position seems stronger than it was recently.

"The emergency decrees recently promulgated are working well. Prices of heavy commodities and trade-marked articles have been reduced 10 per cent, Berlin stores carry announcements that the prices ordered by the decrees are in effect, and a commissioner has been appointed to effect reductions in other retail prices. A distinct note of optimism is sounded by a number of leading authorities on the German outlook."

COAST BANK'S STRONG STATUS

SAN FRANCISCO—Strengthening of the current position characterises the combined statement of condition of the Crocker First National Bank and Crocker Federal Trust Company as of Dec. 31, 1931. The current statement shows a liquidity in excess of 82 per cent, compared with 56 per cent a year ago. The total of cash, United States bonds and certificates and other securities is $67,492,394, compared with deposits of $108,094,649. On Dec. 31, 1930, the total of liquid resources was $61,085,091, compared with deposits of $109,082,789.

RAILROAD OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Directors of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway took no action today on the quarterly dividend on the 6 per cent preferred stock due at this time.

OMIT THE FAIR DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—The Fair has omitted quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this time.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THINGS are "looking up" for the railroads. A set of favorable situations developed at the close of 1931 which denote a more satisfactory trend in the current year.

The first of these was the acquiescence of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the loan feature of the pooling plan, whereby the increases in freight rates will be apportioned among the weaker railroads on the basis of loans rather than gifts. Thus the stronger railroads will ultimately get these moneys back. The next bit of good news was the indication from Washington that President Hoover looked favorably upon the plan to lend money from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads to meet their maturities, of which approximately $270,000,000 falls due this year, according to a compilation by Dows, Jones & Co.

While a wage cut is not in the category of good news to business in general, a reduction for one year, as proposed, will doubtless go through, with resultant benefit to railroad earnings and credit, and, added to those several facts is the increased confidence generated among railroad executives.

With the properties being operated at the lowest cost in history, any increase in traffic will automatically be transmitted largely to net earnings, although offsetting this is the knowledge that maintenance has been very seriously neglected on some lines for the past year, and heavy expenditures in this direction must soon be made to keep the rights-of-way from deteriorating dangerously.

Various rail executives have recently said their railroads could handle 100 per cent more traffic. Should Congress enact legislation circumscribing the activities of buses and trucks, a part of the business now handled by these highway carriers might revert to the railroads, and this, plus the probable increase in traffic, both freight and passenger, which will accrue as business continues to improve, will place the railroads once again in a favorable position.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor will be placed on some of the de luxe trains of the Seaboard Air Line Railway this winter, these including the Orange Blossom Special and the Seaboard Florida Limited. The former is a "one-night out" train from New York to both coasts of Florida, and the latter leaves New York in the evening with through sleepers for West Palm Beach, Miami, and St. Petersburg. In addition to this, copies of this newspaper are regularly carried in the all-year train, the Southern States Special. Arrangements were made with Mr. G. Z. Phillips, passenger traffic manager.

Winter Sports Trains

The New York Central Lines has scheduled a series of all-expense Pullman-car excursions from New York to Montreal or Lake Placid, with rail and Pullman fares, hotels, and meals for the flat rate of $33.50, or a slightly higher fare for better Pullman space. The trains will leave New York Friday evenings during January, reaching destination Saturday mornings, and returning from Montreal or Lake Placid Sunday nights.

The railroad also is emulating the Boston & Maine's experiment last year, with "snow trains" from New York to points in the Catskills and Berkshires, leaving New York early Sunday mornings for the scene of the best winter sports. The trains carry coaches and diners, and return late in the evening.

Prosperity Reported

The Northern Pacific Railway finds that at least one industry in the Northwest has made consistent progress during 1931, this being the sugar beet industry. Growers received almost $5,000,000 from factories which purchased their product, aggregating 785,000 tons of beets, an average of more than 10 tons to the acre.

The railroad has consistently encouraged the farmers in its territory, and has campaigned actively for qualified farmers to settle along its lines.

Interesting Boys in Railroads

The crowds around toy trains in the stores indicate the possibility of the railroads capitalizing this inherent enthusiasm for railroads in boys. Of the large sums spent in so-called "publicity," none ever goes toward research work of this nature, with the exception of the Pullman Company's exhibit of its cars wherever a school will send its children to view them.

Despite a lack of encouragement, boys frequently come to the writer earnestly seeking railroad jobs. Such young men would be invaluable to railroads with sufficient acumen to employ them.

Of Interest to Travelers

When the Pullman Company exhibited its innovations in service in the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York recently, an opera singer who makes a weekly railway trip from New York to Cleveland was so favorably impressed with the double-bedroom that she made a reservation for such space for 20 round trips for two persons and paid approximately $2500 on the spot therefor.

The Lackawanna Railroad has just ordered 10 high-speed, Pocono-type locomotives from the American Locomotive Company at Schenectady for delivery within 90 days, while the Northern Pacific Railway has been making a month's test of the Timken roller-bearing engine which has been used in fast freight and passenger service over its lines.

The Rock Island's new main line is now in service, and all Chicago-Kansas City trains, including those en route to California, operate via Excelsior Springs, Mo. This includes the Golden Gate Limited and Apache, both trains.

Electrical Energy Decided Taxable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Taxation of electrical energy as a product of the State is declared a legitimate channel for revenue and several hundred thousand dollars will be added to the State funds by operation of this plan.

The decision that electrical energy "though it may in part enter a journey in interstate commerce" has just been handed down by the federal court in Boise in the decision of the case, The Utah Light & Power Company v. the State of Idaho.

The court last August decided that electricity generated within the State was a product of the State and subject to taxation but withheld its decision whether a tax on electricity carried and sold outside of the State was a "burden on interstate commerce" and an infringement upon the commerce clause of the United States Constitution, for further study. The decision just given decided the case in its entirety.

Canadian Growers Seek Lower Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—So as to be able to compete more effectively with American products, jam manufacturers of British Columbia, with the backing of the Provincial Government, are asking for changes in the present Canadian marketing regulations covering the mixture of fruits in jam. They ask that they be allowed to label as "pure fruit jam" a product containing apple extract as well as berries, which they say, is allowed in the United States. At present in this country jam containing anything but the fruit on its label cannot be classified as pure fruit jam, which creates a serious disadvantage for the Canadian producer in world markets.

To promote the sale of tomato juice, produced in British Columbia, in competition with American oranges, the Provincial Government is asking for a reduction of the federal sales tax of 4 cents a pound to 2 cents, which is the rate on canned tomatoes. It can see no good reason for this difference in the rate at a time when Canada is doing everything possible to stimulate the consumption of tomato juice at the breakfast tables of this country.

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250 Feet Above Sea Level
Superb golf courses—long, rolling fairways. Pure drinking water, free from sulphur. Swimming Pool, Boating, Fishing.
A complete community with public library, churches, schools, movies, tourist club, and parks. Hard surface roads to all principal points.
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Average Rates with Bath, $3 to $10 per day.
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2 Excellent 18-Hole Golf Courses Grass Greens
ORCHESTRA BOOKLET
Automatic Fire Sprinklers Throughout HERBERT BREWSTER, Manager

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"The Gem of the West Coast"
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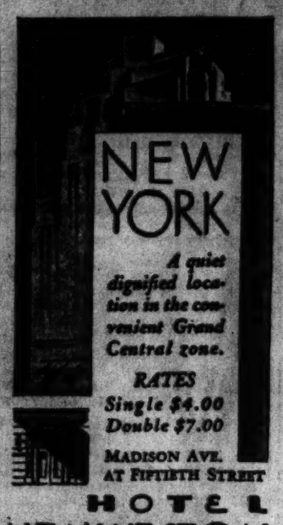

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25 DRUDY 25

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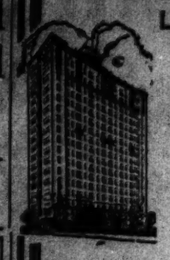

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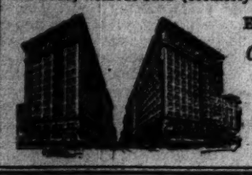

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ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

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RATES:
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New Modern Fireproof
European Dining Room in Connection
Reasonable Rates

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$3 PER DAY UPWARDS
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An Internationally Famous Hotel Under Personal Supervision of MR. and MRS. C. H. EDWARDS.

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Service—Courtesy—Location
50 Rooms, private toilet.....$1.50
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We are more interested in your comfort than Your Money.

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San Jose's Newest Fireproof Hotel
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FREE TAXI • 25c Garage
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Everything New • 300 Fireproof Rooms
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ST. PAUL
Enjoy the Hospitality of
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STATS OPERATED
500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rates for One: $2.50 to $5.00
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TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in *same* block.
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Colorado

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DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Reasonable Rates
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The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
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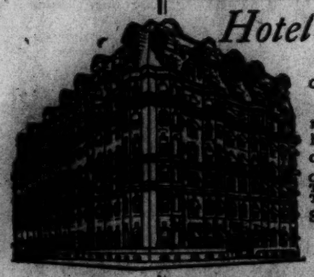
Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park



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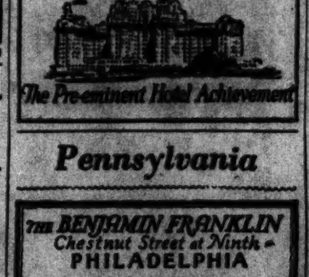

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Proper Care of Sinks

MOST housewives take a particular pride in having their kitchen sink and bathroom equipment look "spick and span." Whether these furnishings disport themselves in white, ivory, green or some other tint, they need the right kind of care, just as the furniture or woodwork of a home needs its special treatment.

Too much energy in the use of gritty scouring powders, however, may prove more of a detriment than a help. Housewives, it is claimed, took remarkable care of enameled iron sinks when they first came into the home replacing the old wooden ones with metal linings. The glossy white surface was so precious that it was cleaned with meticulous care. But today, perhaps because of the speed of the age, this scrupulous attention has been slackened, it is reported. This may be the cause for scratched-up sinks and rough-surfaced bathroom fixtures.

Surfaces of enameled plumbing are much like the surfaces of glass. A glass show case in a store, for instance, will most generally keep its glossy finish on the sides, but its top soon shows signs of scratches from the commodities which pass back and forth across its surface. The dust, sometimes containing fine sand, which accumulates on the top of the case is ground into the glass when article after article is passed across the counter, making it dull and cloudy.

This illustrates what happens when a powder containing a too gritty abrasive is used in scouring the sink. Myriads of fine scratches are the result, and although it would take years to wear through the enamel surface to the iron base, the scratches themselves mar the appearance of the equipment and give a rough surface which is in itself more difficult to keep clean.

Immediate Cleansing

The old adage about the ounce of prevention is quite applicable when meals are being prepared about the sink. If the housewife, or maid, will keep food cleaned up from the sink as she goes along, instead of allowing it to dry and stick to the drain board or other parts, she will have much less trouble in cleaning the equipment later.

To see that fruit juices spilled on the sink are not allowed to remain is an important precaution. If left alone they will eat their way into the enamel, making ugly spots, because the luster and shine have been destroyed. Specially are citrous foods harmful, such as oranges, lemons and limes. Even raspberries, currants, and gooseberries will leave a stain. The safest way is the simple process of sweeping a tumblerful of water across the juice spilled on the drain board before it has a chance to eat into the surface. If this habit of immediately disposing of all juices splashed on the sink were established, fewer blemishes would appear.

Preserving time is specially hard on the kitchen plumbing. Leaving a preserving spoon covered with the sticky jam on the sink means unnecessary labor later. After the sticky jam is gummed on, the first temptation is to remove it with a gritty powder, but this scouring does the enamel no good. It is better to pour hot water over it until the sticky mass is loosened. But the best way of all is to prevent the necessity for scouring by washing the food off at once.

Gravy, sirup, sticky puddings, mud from vegetables, if allowed to dry, make much work, and either call for a vigorous scouring which is injurious to the sink or require much time in the use of hot water to dissolve the food until it comes off easily.

Avoiding Abrasives

Plumbers advise the use of soap and water with a bristle brush as the best means of keeping kitchen and bathroom equipment clean without scratching it. Kerosene, at times, they say, will be useful because it loosens grease. If kerosene is used, it should be followed immediately with hot water, which eliminates the unpleasant odor. If a little household ammonia is added to soapy water, it will not only cut the grease but will leave a fresh and clean odor.

Too much cannot be said about taking care of plumbing fixtures when they are being installed in a new house. If these tubs and sinks and lavatories are carelessly moved into place they may be scratched and chipped, for though they may have an iron base, their surface cannot stand unlimited abuse. It is well to be around when the workmen are installing these fixtures and see that no plaster, paint, paste, or cleaning acid comes in contact with the enamel. Each piece should be thoroughly covered with old sheets, canvas or heavy paper to protect it until all of the interior finishing is complete.

Although acid-resisting enamel which is offered now by most producers is, as its name implies, resistant to fruit and vegetable acids in most cases, nevertheless it is not guaranteed against cleaning acids, and often cleaning acids used by tile setters or other craftsmen can do a tremendous amount of damage to new plumbing.

To Keep Faucets Effective

Faucets, too, need proper care. Many times a faucet looks dull when it is really not soiled but only smeared with soapy water from the hand that turned it. Just as a mirror or glass tumbler, though clean, will look very cloudy if not rinsed in hot water and thoroughly dried with a dry cloth, so metal faucets will shine with an extra luster if they are thoroughly washed with hot water and soap, and then rubbed dry with a soft dry cloth. Using a dry cloth for a final polishing of enamel also makes a world of difference.

Much of the trouble with faucet leaks is caused by carelessness in shutting off faucet. Most faucets in use today are of the compression type, in which the water is shut off when a rubber or composition washer is pressed against the metal seat of the faucet. If a faucet leaks, it may need a new washer or the seat may be worn out. In some faucets the seat is an integral part and the value of the faucet is destroyed when the seat is cut. Others have various types of renewable seats. The best prevention of trouble is to keep all faucets completely shut off when not in use, because the constant trickling of water acting on the washer and the seat eventually will wear a channel through both.

The part of the plumbing not so visible is nevertheless just as important and calls for just as careful attention. Drain pipes need not get stopped up or be slow-running. Regular use of drain-pipe cleaner in the sink, lavatory, bathtub and laundry tub is recommended by plumbing contractors. No particles should be allowed to go down these pipes which are neither soluble in water nor easily divided into small particles by water. Newspaper scraps, withered flowers, rags, hair, matches and such things, plumbers say, should never be allowed to go through drain pipes, as they might easily cause a stoppage.

Furniture for the Needlewoman

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN

IN A famous collection of antiques there is one of the most beautiful worktables imaginable. It was owned by some fortunate New England housewife of about the year 1790, and its perfect preservation today shows how highly she must have valued its fine mahogany and delighted in the spool turning at the corners, the drawer that pulled out to make a tray, and the lower drawer which is really a workbag hung on a frame. Sewing was a fine art in the days for which that table was made!

Perhaps the woman of today does not take the delight in exquisite seams which her ancestors did a century ago, but even now the family mending, the making of curtains, a little home dressmaking and bits of fine needlework picked up in odd moments account for hundreds of thousands of stitches in a year. And for the convenience of the modern housewife, too, there is sewing furniture, far more varied and practical than the pieces her grandmother owned. Equally important, its design

Bladier. Courtesy of Gimbel's

This Lyre-Base Table Is a Sewing Stand, With Leaves Which Make a Good Working Surface When Lifted.

is suited to the living room or bedroom, which in the modern small home has replaced a sewing room where the unsightly sewing machine of the past used to lurk.

Work Tables

Specially attractive to the woman who desires a place for every one of her sewing accessories, are the small work tables which appear as ordinary inhabitants of the living room, holding a vase by a window or a lamp at the end of a sofa. There is one delightful piece of Duncan Phyfe design in mahogany which has a shallow compartmented drawer for accessories, a deeper one for the work in hand and drop leaves which afford an excellent working surface. An equally graceful table in Sheraton style has also the two drawers and drop leaves, while a square one of walnut is franker in its purpose, with its workbag hung on a frame and pulling out like a drawer. Or there is the favorite Priscilla sewing cabinet, now available in mahogany, maple or walnut, which stands conveniently beside a chair, holding the mending and a tray of sewing needs as well.

The guest room may be fitted up for sewing if the needlewoman prefers a place where she can work without interruption. As one illustration shows, the sewing table with drop leaves and two drawers makes a perfect bedside table, while one of the new sewing machines needs only a mirror above it and a few dainty accessories to turn it into a dressing table. The roomy Martha Washington sewing cabinet will also fit suitably among bedroom furnishings and for the woman who sews a great deal it is one of the most useful made. The end compartments hold a large amount of sewing, two shallow drawers have compartments and rods for spools and there is also a deeper drawer for larger articles.

Sewing Machines

The old sewing machine with its large hand-wheel and heavy treadle was an object that could not possibly be kept in any of the better rooms of the house. On the other hand, the new electric machines are quite presentable anywhere, and no one not in the secret would guess that they are sewing machines, so cleverly is the mechanism hidden in pieces of furniture which may be used for other purposes. Designs are so varied that the decorative scheme of any given room may be suited, for buying a machine is now not a matter only of deciding on the make, but of choosing between a gateleg table in maple beautifully reproduced from an antique original, a desk, a lowboy, or some other attractive piece. One well-known machine is now hidden in a small table which may be used for serving in the dining room, as a bedside table or as an occasional table in living room or hall, and a small electric light attached to the frame makes it possible to sew in even the darkest corner. The Martha Washington sewing cabinet has also been used for the purpose, and will make a particular appeal to the woman who appreciates space in which to keep her work readily at hand.

Portable Models

In homes where a sewing machine is not used enough to justify the expense of the larger models one of the small portable electrics, now obtainable for as little as $37, is an economical choice. These efficient servants pack away into so small a space that they may be kept on a shelf, and are so light that they can be carried from one room to another. For one of these there is a specially designed table into which the machine fits, giving a level sewing surface. When the machine is removed, its stand appears as a well-designed occasional table, which may be used anywhere.

If we should find that our rooms have already as much furniture as looks well in them, but that we are without equipment for sewing, there are a number of small devices which may be found to supply the place of sewing cabinet or table without taking up precious space. The sewing screen is one of these a clever little two-leaved contrivance just the height to stand comfortably beside a chair; one side is covered with gay chintz, while there are pockets, a spool rack, a needle cushion, hooks for scissors and other tools—in fact, a place where every one of our innumerable small sewing accessories may be kept conveniently at hand. It may be found for as low as $1.95. Another useful and inexpensive tool is the sewing stand, a roomy chintz bag supported on three legs, which is large enough to hold the mending and necessary tools, but which folds up like a camp stool when not in use and may be put away in the corner of a closet.

When the family are looking for "something for Mother" they will not go astray in choosing their gift from among the new and clever sewing furniture, for every piece, from the cheapest chintz accessory to the most expensive sewing machine, is calculated to delight the heart of any home maker.

Courtesy of Budget Home, John Wanamaker

This Charming Guest Room Is Potentially a Sewing Room. The Bedside Table Is a Sewing Cabinet and the Dressing Table Is a Sewing Machine.

Efficient Kitchen Drawers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are three steps which should be taken at least once a year to insure the good condition and the orderly arrangement of the small kitchen utensils.

First, the contents of all drawers should be overhauled and only those articles saved which are constantly used. Utensils that are employed once or twice a year may be placed in the high-up cupboards or storage closets.

The second step to be taken is the addition of new equipment. With very little expense, a few pieces can be added which will improve cooking processes and facilitate cleaning.

For accuracy, measuring tools should be available. A good measure for liquids is the aluminum one that has a tin handle which does not get hot. For dry ingredients, one can obtain sets of vessels which hold from one-fourth up to a full cup when level-full, thus permitting the level measurements which approved recipes emphasize. Two little gadgets which make larger equipment more useful are the rack that forms a steamer out of another kettle; and the insulated metal plate which may be used to bake on top the stove with a pan inverted over it. A new griddle greaser is on the market that looks like a lamp wick on a handle; it comes with a pan on which it is laid. A cake-cooling rack for all kinds of baked foods is the secret of preventing sogginess. A rotary cookie and biscuit-cutter saves time. Making pies and biscuits become easier by aid of the new wire pastry flaker. This should be the type that has the wires completely inclosed by the handle; otherwise there is difficulty in cleaning.

There are some things that have been on the market a long time, but of whose helpfulness many housewives are still unaware. The new type of rotary can opener, the steel roller knife sharpener, hot food tongs, hard-cooked egg slicer, rubber plate scrapers and window wipers are some of these.

The home manager will find many novelties and some she will find useful, others not. Durability as well as convenience should be considered. A good example of this is the indispensable paring knife. In selecting it, be sure the blade is a good grade of stainless steel and that it extends down through the handle.

Wrapping paper and wax paper now come on rolls with containers that may be fastened to the wall, the back of the kitchen door, or wherever convenient. String may be put in a funnel hung up near the paper and is thus out of the kitchen drawer. Sacks and paper saved from parcels, may be folded and put in an extra lid-rack, saved for this purpose.

This leaves the kitchen drawers for utensils. Drawer trays are important and if divisions are not built in, different sizes of these may be bought separately. To eliminate noise and reduce wear, line the trays with outing flannel, glueing it in place. Arrangement of articles in the most convenient places is the third step in improving the kitchen drawers. The tools should be placed as near as possible to where they are used. Each homemaker must work this out for herself. However, it may be helpful to give the arrangement that is used in a Home Economics Test Kitchen. Most homes will have more items.

In the Small Drawer of Cabinet or Cupboard

The measuring-spoon set; 1 large mixing spoon (either wooden or metal); 1 table spoon; 2 teaspoons; 1 case knife; 1 narrow spatula; 1 wide spatula; 1 rubber plate scraper (this kitchen uses it in cleaning out mixing bowls); 1 fork (small); 1 wire egg-whip; 1 dover egg beater (these are sometimes hung up above).

In Drawer Near Sink, Under Table

One small paring knife; 1 can opener; 1 cork screw; 1 chopping knife; 1 meat knife; 1 bread knife; 1 knife sharpener (may be fastened to top of table); 1 vegetable brush (may be hung up); 1 sink brush (may be hung up); 1 bottle brush (may be hung up).

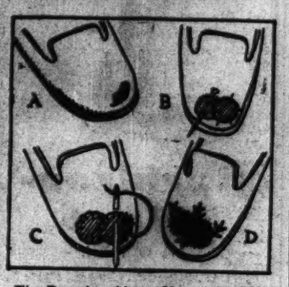
In the Drawer in Stove

A pair of hot vegetable tongs; 1 large two-tine fork; 1 steel spoon; 1 potato masher or ricer; 1 pancake turner.

Bedroom Slippers Beautified

London

IT SOMETIMES happens that an otherwise perfectly sound pair of felt bedroom slippers has to be put aside because its young wearer has prematurely kicked a hole in the toes. This is what happened in a family known to the writer less than six weeks after the slippers had been purchased. (See Diagram A.) But with the expenditure of very little time and thought they were restored to usefulness by the following simple method:



The Drawing Above Shows the Different Steps in Mending Slippers.

Two small circles of thick velour about the size of a farthing (or an American cent) were cut from a piece in the "bit-bag" and first pinned and then tacked into position on the slippers, one a slightly larger circle to cover the hole, the other to balance the design and give a more decorative effect. (See Diagram B.) The slippers in this case were of saxe-blue, so the velour circles were first buttonholed lightly onto the felt with a deeper saxe-blue crewel wool, the buttonholing being afterward closely covered with a longer satin stitch in the same color. (See Diagram C.) An inner circle of satin stitch in corn color was then worked and the small hole left in the center was filled with French knots in vieux rose. The same shade was used for the little fernlike sprigs worked in backstitch outside the flowers, which helped to break up the outlines of the circles. (See Diagram D.)

The small owner of these slippers is now very well pleased with them; they look much prettier than before, and are a pleasant change from the usual plain felt.

Hostess to Guest

An inexperienced hostess is sometimes at a loss for just the right response to make to departing guests, who express appreciation of the entertainment—whatever it may have been. While no set phrase can suitably be used in all such circumstances, the hostess accustomed to social usages understands how to vary even a stereotyped response, making it appropriate to the occasion, and, above all, pleasing to the departing guest.

Based on the foundation on which all rules of etiquette stand—consideration for others—the truly gracious thing is for the hostess to express appreciation of a guest's presence. For instance, when a guest says what an enjoyable time he or she has had, the hostess may say: "Thank you so much for coming." Or, "You always add so much to the pleasure of our parties." In a small city, where guests are more or less informal, it is quite natural for the hostess to say to a departing guest: "It has been delightful to have you. Do come again soon." Such a remark, however, would not be socially correct for a hostess in a great city, where calling is infrequent and unusual, and any such informal response would, as a rule, be somewhat out of place. Localities and conditions, as well as individuals, are considered by the socially accustomed hostess when guests are taking their leave, and the farewell response varied accordingly.

Everyone likes to feel that, in some measure, he or she has contributed to the pleasure of an occasion, and the gracious hostess who expresses this to a departing guest not only carries out the true idea of etiquette in her thought of others, but does much toward making her entertainments a social success.

Hams, to retain their flavor, should be boiled or roasted in the water in which they have been soaked. When tender, they should also be left to cool in this water, to keep moist and soft. A mild ham needs only a small amount of water. When cold, remove it from the water, force brown sugar into the meat with a skewer or any sharp instrument, stud with cloves and brown in the oven.

Dinner Without Potatoes

Breaded Veal en Casserole
Lima Beans Cauliflower au Gratin
Asparagus Tips Salad
Pineapple and Banana Compote
Hot Rolls

Breaded Veal en Casserole

For four persons, divide one pound of veal cutlets into individual portions. Dip in egg and cracker crumbs and fry to a golden brown. Place the veal in the casserole and pour over it the contents of a small can of tomato purée, and cook in a slow oven for two hours.

Lima Beans

Soak dried lima beans for 24 hours. Put them to cook in cold water and as soon as it reaches the boiling point, pour it off and add fresh hot water. Cook for about 1½ hours and season with salt and butter. Two or three thin slices of bacon cooked with them add to the flavor.

Cauliflower au Gratin

Remove the outer leaves from a medium-sized head of cauliflower. Place the whole head in sufficient cold water to cover, and cook it until tender. Remove it carefully from the water, so that the sections will not become separated, and put it in a baking dish. Make two cupfuls of thin cream sauce, add ¾ of a small package of pimento cheese and pour it over the cauliflower. Put it in the oven for about half an hour, or until the cauliflower is slightly browned.

Asparagus Tips Salad

Use small canned asparagus tips and serve them ice cold with mayonnaise dressing, to which a little chili sauce and horseradish have been added.

Pineapple and Banana Compote

Drain the juice from a can of crushed pineapple and put it on ice. Just before dinner add two very ripe bananas, pulped with a silver fork, and one-half cupful of whipped cream. Serve in stemmed glasses, and garnish with nutmeats, whipped cream and preserved cherries.

Keeping Ahead of the Clock

Both the veal and lima beans may be prepared in the morning or even the day before, as they lose nothing in flavor by reheating. While the dinner is being prepared put the rolls in a double-boiler until warmed through, then place in a heavy paper bag; twist its top tightly and put it in the oven for a few minutes before serving.

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Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE upon a time a girl was given a beautiful diamond ring by her parents, as a graduation gift. She loved its beauty, but she was never seen wearing it. One of her friends asked the reason for this and she replied that she was the only one of the girls in her set who owned such a fine piece of jewelry and she felt that it might be kinder not to wear it too often. "But," she said, "I do wear it once a week. Every Saturday morning I have to get down on my hands and knees and scrub the kitchen floor, and how I dislike that job! So I always put on my diamond ring then and just keep thinking, 'Little diamond, if you can come out of this sparkling and beautiful, so can I.'"

That is a story told by Mrs. Stella Holly Stocking in an address given before the pupils of the Southeastern High School in Detroit, Mich., and reported in the Journal of Home Economics.

In the same address Mrs. Stocking told of a woman she once knew who said that she could do a whole washing, but that she didn't have to get into the washtub while she was doing it, meaning that she did not have to keep her thoughts in the washtub.

* * *

A young mother of several children, who employed no maid, and the size of whose family had been considerably augmented by guests during the holidays, was just finishing a task of dishwashing which had taken nearly an hour out of a busy day. One of the guests rushed into the kitchen just as the last cup was being hung on its hook and exclaimed, "Oh, you poor dear! Have you been doing dishes all this time?" "No, indeed," replied her hostess. "I have been writing a poem about the view from this window." A poem which, by the way, was later published, and for which the writer received remuneration.

Before the guest had recovered from her astonishment at the reply which she had received a little girl came in from her play and rested a curly head against her mother's side as she lisped, "I love you, Mudder."

* * *

There are tasks connected with the smooth ordering of a home which are sometimes irksome; there are some that, in themselves, may seem positively disagreeable. No achievement of monumental importance is ever accomplished without a great deal of what, to those who do not understand, would seem to be sheer drudgery; but it is not necessary "to get into the washtub."

Home making is an achievement, a tremendous one, sending its influence through all the avenues of social, political and business relationships. Looking above the dishpan to the view on a far horizon where we hope to glimpse a growing sign of peace and harmony among all nations, and holding fast to the love which twines its tendrils around every daintily served meal and every happily accepted responsibility, gives to home-making a radiance that can shed its clarifying influence on many of the questions that are today vexing men and women.

Souvenir Cups

A woman who travels extensively always makes it a point to bring home some special souvenir of each country to add to her home furnishings. Last year it was a very pretty and unusual cup and saucer characteristic of each land where she had been. Each was different in color, shape and design, and the variety lent a very attractive element to her luncheon table and provided an interesting touch of foreign conversation and interests.

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Mapleine Baked Oranges

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MAPLEINE
Flavoring : Syrup Maker : Meat Saver

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

FENCERS' CLUB RETAINS CUP

Defeats Nine Three-Men Teams at Foils for the Cartier Fencing Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—For the second year in succession the Cartier Cup for foils teams will repose in the possession of The Fencers' Club of New York, whose team, composed this year of Marcel Pasche, Dernell Every, and Hugo Alessandroni, defeated nine other teams in the annual contest at the Salle De Armes of the Saltus Fencing Club, yesterday evening.

The club has moved its quarters from the French Y. M. C. A., to the Twenty-third Street branch of the same organization, where it uses the gymnasium as well as its own quarters.

The teams competing were as follows, as drawn for the preliminary round:

New York University—J. R. De Capriles, Harold H. Picket and Gilbert Weil.
New York University second—Fred K. Kornfeld, Melvin Zimet and Alex Muhlman.
College of the City of New York—Emil Goldstein, Gerald Ehrlich and Malcolm Hammerschlag.
Saltus Fencing Club—A. J. Fregosi, A. C. Vogt and Edwin Meylan.
The Fencers' Club—Marcel Pasche, Dernell Every and Hugo Alessandroni.
Salle De Armes Vince—Peter W. Bruder, Joseph E. Barmack and Gerald I. Cetrulo.
College of the City of New York second—Bernard Frechtman, Raymond D. Levine and John Barra.
Columbia University—Ralph D. Marson, John Celeste and Francis Roth.
New York Athletic Club—John R. Huffman, Leo Nunes and Frank Ingoglia.
University Fencers Club—Miguel A. De Capriles, Benjamin S. Faber and Max Kapner.

In the preliminary strips, the second team beat the first New York University, 5 to 3; Saltus Club defeated City College first, 5 to 4; Fencers' Club defeated Salle De Armes Vince, 5 to 3; Columbia defeated the City College seconds, 5 to 3, and New York Athletic Club defeated University Fencers, 5 to 3.

The semifinal round found Saltus Club defeating the New York University second team, 5 to 1; while the Fencers' Club put out Columbia University by the same score. New York Athdetic Club drew a bye.

In the final round robin, New York Athletic Club defeated Saltus Fencing Club, 7 to 2, but was in turn defeated by Fencers' Club, 6 to 3. Then the Fencers' Club trio clinched the victory by winning five straight bouts from the Saltus Club, giving them 11 victories to 10 for the Winged Foot trio.

MARTELLA TO MEET SUMMERS IN FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—John L. Summers, coach of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and National Squash Racquets champion, is once more the finalist in the tourney, held at the Downtown Athletic Club. He will encounter D. Daniel Martella of the Wilmington Country Club, in the finals.

Following his battle with Frank Ward, squash tennis champion, in the quarter finals, the Bostonian had an easy task to defeat Leif Nordlie of Ardsley, in straight games. Martella had another straight game victory to eliminate Allen Cummings of Greenwich, and has still to lose a game.

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP
Third Round

John L. Summers, Boston, defeated Frank Ward, New York, 12—15, 7—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—10.
Leif Nordlie, Ardsley, defeated Toby Hanson, New York, 15—10, 17—15, 10—15, 12—15, 18—17.
D. Daniel Martella, Wilmington, defeated Benjamin Pope, Pittsburgh, 15—8, 15—9, 15—11.
Allen Cummings, Greenwich, defeated J. Basil Maguire, Brooklyn, 15—8, 15—9, 15—13.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

John L. Summers, Boston, defeated Leif Nordlie, Ardsley, 15—10, 17—16, 18—15.
D. Daniel Martella, Wilmington, defeated Allen Cummings, Greenwich, 15—8, 18—15, 15—8.

PRINCETON CLUB DEFEATS NASSAU

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Racquet & Tennis Club	5	0	22	3	1.000
Harvard Club	5	0	21	4	1.000
University Club	3	2	14	11	.600
Yale Club	2	3	10	15	.400
Rockaway Hunting C.	2	3	10	15	.400
Montclair Ath. Club	2	3	9	16	.400
Princeton Club	2	4	12	18	.333
Nassau Country Club	0	6	7	23	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Princeton Club climbed a bit in the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship yesterday, when its team defeated the Nassau Country Club five, 4 to 1, on the Princeton Club courts. Furlong T. Smith, the new sensation of the home team, placed himself well up among the possible first 10 players by defeating Elliott Pratt, the Glen Cove leader, in straight games, 15—11, 15—12, 15—12. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 4, NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 1

F. T. Smith, Princeton, defeated Elliott Pratt, Nassau, 15—11, 15—12, 15—12.
Malcolm MacLeod, Princeton, defeated H. T. Dickinson, Nassau, 15—13, 15—9, 15—12.
W. S. Barbour, Princeton, defeated V. H. Cartmell, Nassau, 15—4, 15—11, 15—12.
E. L. Maxwell, Nassau, defeated F. M. Palmer, Princeton, 13—15, 15—8, 15—12, 11—15, 16—15.
J. K. Weeks, Princeton, defeated S. K. Farrington Jr., Nassau, 15—17, 8—15, 17—14, 15—10, 15—13.

BROWN COACH RETAINED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8 (AP)—Norman S. Taber, chairman of the Brown University Athletic Council, today announced that De Ormand (Tuss) I. McLaughry, head coach of football, would continue in that capacity. The possibility that McLaughry would go to Princeton University had been rumored. Taber said: "Head Coach McLaughry has successfully completed six years of continuous service at Brown. He has had a very enviable record and is without doubt one of the foremost football coaches in the country and the council feels itself exceedingly fortunate that he is to continue at the helm."

MRS. HOLMAN WINS CLOSE MATCH

Mrs. Ralph Holman, formerly Miss Aurine Boyden, won a hard-fought match from Miss Eleonora R. Sears, 17—16, 8—15, 11—15, 15—6, 17—16, in the final round of the class A squash racquets tournament at the Harvard Club, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Mrs. Raymond B. Bidwell and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs are the finalists in the class B tourney.

Mrs. Moody Heads United States Ranking List for Seventh Time

Vines, Lott, Shields and Van Ryn Placed Ahead of Doeg in Men's Singles—Selections Must Be Ratified at New Orleans in February

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The selection committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has come up with a ranking list for 1931 that may provide material for plenty of oral fireworks at the association's annual meeting in New Orleans next month.

There can be no quarrel, of course, with the selection of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. for the No. 1 place in men's singles nor with the choice of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. as leader in the women's division, but elsewhere there are rankings that seem to be open to dispute.

What, if any, controversy develops at New Orleans when the rankings must be ratified by a majority vote of the delegates probably will be centered on the men's list.

Behind Vines, the national champion, the committee has placed George M. Lott Jr. at No. 2; Francis X. Shields, No. 3; John W. Van Ryn, No. 4; John H. Doeg, No. 5; Clifford S. Sutter, No. 6; Sidney B. Wood Jr., No. 7; Keith E. Gledhill, No. 8; Wilmer L. Allison Jr., No. 9, and R. Berkeley Bell, No. 10.

In that array, the one really disputable point seems to be the ranking of Van Ryn at No. 4 in preference to Doeg, United States champion and No. 1 player in 1930. Doeg, it is pointed out, was runner-up to Vines in both the Seabright and Longwood bowl tournaments and defeated Shields in the quarterfinals of the national championship. Doeg, on the other hand, did not make so good a showing against Lott in the nationals as did Van Ryn. The latter forced Lott to five sets in the quarterfinals while Doeg was a victim in three of the semifinals.

Supporters of Sidney Wood may object to his selection for so low a position as No. 7, but Wood's best performances in 1931 were turned in abroad where he won the Wimbledon championship. European play is not considered in the rankings and Wood's showing in the domestic tournaments, particularly the nationals, where he was eliminated by a rank outsider, Frank Bowden, was disappointing.

The rise of Gledhill to the No. 8 post puts the two ranking juniors of 1929 in the first 10. Gledhill was ranked No. 1 among the juniors two years ago and Vines No. 2. A year ago Vines had jumped to No. 8 in the national ranking and Gledhill was No. 14. Dropping out of the first 10 are Bryant Grant Jr. of Atlanta and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark. Gledhill gets one of these positions and Berkeley Bell the other.

Ranking behind Mrs. Moody in the women's singles are Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Mrs. John B. Jessup, Miss Mary Greef, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Miss Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr.

The rankings announced yesterday were made by the ranking committe of the U. S. L. T. A. and were made public in accord with a rule recently passed providing for the publication of the rankings 30 days before the annual meeting. The annual meeting will take place in New Orleans, Feb. 7.

The following ranking lists include only the first 10:

MEN'S SINGLES

1. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif.
2. *George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia.
3. Francis X. Shields, New York.
4. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
5. John H. Doeg, Orange, N. J.
6. Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans.
7. Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York.
8. Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
9. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas.
10. R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas.

*Now of Chicago.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1. Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco.
2. Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
3. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif.
4. Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del.
5. Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City.
6. Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass.
7. Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.
8. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
9. Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia.
10. *Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., Stamford, Conn.

*Formerly Miss Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford.

MEN'S DOUBLES

1. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn
2. Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr.
3. George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg
4. R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin
5. Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr.
6. Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoeffen
7. J. Gilbert Hall and Edward W. Feibleman
8. William Aydelotte and Perrine G. Rockafellow
9. Edward Jacobs and Wilber F. Coen Jr.
10. J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and Henry R. Guild.

JUNIOR SINGLES

1. Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif.
2. John Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif.
3. William H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif.
4. Henry Holden Houston, Texas.
5. E. Ramey Donovan, New York
6. Richard Hebard, White Plains, N. Y.
7. Kendall Cram, Nashville, Tenn.
8. Hal Surface, Kansas City, Mo.
9. Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia.
10. Nelson McIninch, Kansas City, Mo.

JUNIOR DOUBLES

1. Cram and Beaver.
2. Cohn and Lynch.
3. Hebard and Miles.
4. Holden and Williams.
5. Chambers and Minich.
6. Boynton and Hendrix.
7. Doeg and Phipps.
8. McIninch and Surface.
9. Jens and Tetting.
10. Phillip and Wooledge.

BOYS' SINGLES

1. Frank Parker, Milwaukee.
2. Gene Mako, Los Angeles.
3. Ramsay Potts, Memphis.
4. Gilbert Hunt, Washington.
5. John Shostrom, Chicago.
6. Edmund Russell, Hollywood, Calif.
7. Jock McLean, Washington.
8. Joe Whalen, Miami.
9. Ralph Burns, Indianapolis.
10. John Behr, Jackson Heights, L. I.

BOYS' DOUBLES

1. Mako and Russell.
2. Parker and McLean.
3. Bickel and Shostrom.
4. Kamrath and Weigler.
5. Potts and Sutter.
6. Hunt and Behr.
7. Holden and McClusky.
8. Nunnally and Whalen.
9. Mason and Rader.
10. Blocksma and Mathieson.

GIRLS' SINGLES

1. Ruby Bishop.
2. Alice L. Marble.
3. Gracyn Wheeler.
4. Bonnie Miller.
5. Hilda Boehm.
6. Elizabeth Keating.
7. Helen M. Boehm.
8. Mae Howe.
9. Joanna C. Palfrey.
10. Katherine Winthrop.

GIRLS' DOUBLES

1. Misses Marble and Miller.
2. Misses Roberts and Hirsch.
3. Misses Fulton and Cutter.
4. Misses Wheeler and Bishop.
5. Misses Boehm.
6. Misses Lincoln and Palfrey.
7. Misses Smith and Arnold.
8. Misses Goodyear and Noyes.
9. Misses Mattson and Boews.
10. Misses Winthrop and Noyes.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SINGLES

1. Keith E. Gledhill, Stanford University
2. Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas
3. David N. Jones, Columbia University
4. Clayton Lee Burwell, University of the South
5. Bryant Grant Jr., University of North Carolina
6. Edward Jacobs, University of Pittsburgh
7. Robert W. Ryan Yale University
8. Wilbur F. Coen Jr., University of Kansas
9. Donald Strachan, Princeton University
10. Earl A. Taylor, University of Texas

DOUBLES

1. Bruce P. Barnes and Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas
2. Donald Strachan and Walter F. Thomas, Princeton University
3. Joseph McF. Case and Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania
4. Robert W. Ryan and William R. Bascom, Yale University
5. David N. Jones and Raymond Stone, Columbia University.

Providence And Bruin Cubs Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	8	3	5	36	30	19
Boston	8	2	7	51	40	18
Bronx	7	4	7	37	43	18
Providence	7	3	5	47	44	17
New Haven	7	2	9	39	37	16
Springfield	6	2	10	37	54	14

RESULTS JAN. 6

Boston 8, Springfield 3.
Providence 5, Bronx 0.

Bruin Cubs presented another of their high-scoring affairs at the Boston Garden last night when they defeated the managerless Springfield Indians, 8 to 3, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game, and the two points gained by the Cubs returned them to a tie for second place in the standing with the Bronx Tigers.

BOSTON — SPRINGFIELD
Klein, Sutherland, lw — rw, Starr, Jarvis, Saunders, Heard
F. Jerwa, Runge, Conn, Creighton, c — c Lyon, Grant, Maracle
Boyd, Runge, Hutton, Kwasnie, rw — lw, Heximer, McAdam, Benson
J. Jerwa, Lane, McGoldrick, ld — rd, Heller, Callighen
Pratt, Lane, rd — ld Callighen, Benson, Heximer
Cude, g — g, Stone

Score—Bruin Cubs 8, Springfield 3. Goals—Sutherland 2, Boyd, Klein, J. Jerwa, Kwasnie, Runge for Boston; Jarvis, McAdam, Lyon for Springfield. Assists—Klein 2, F. Jerwa 2, J. Jerwa 2, Conn 2, Boyd for Boston; Starr, Heximer for Springfield. Referees—F. A. Synnott and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Breaking a two-game losing streak, the Providence Reds uncovered a great attack to shut out the Bronx Tigers, 5 to 0, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night. The Rhode Islanders scored once in the first period and four times in the second. It was Billy Beveridge's second shutout of the season. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — BRONX
Hart, Harrington, lw — rw Picketts, Amundson, Whittles
Gaudreault, Murray, Connor, c — c., Grosvener, Pettinger, Boucher
Cormier, Giroux, Taylor, rw — lw, Bourgeault, Chouinard, Jenkins
Carson, Desmarais, ld — rd, Pringle, Bourgeault
Vail, Lesieur, rd — ld, Regan, Bourgeault
Beveridge, g — g, Aitkenhead

Score—Providence 5, Bronx 0. Goals—Vail, Taylor, Hart, Carson, Gaudreault for Providence. Assists—Connor, Hart, Carson, Gaudreault for Providence. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW YORK RACQUETS TEAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—New York has selected the strongest sort of a team to defend its honors in the annual intercity racquets series with Philadelphia, scheduled to take place at the New York Racquet & Tennis Club on Saturday. The six teams are headed by the United States champions, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, with the remainder listed as follows: Alan L. Corey and Huntington D. Sheldon; P. T. Frelinghuysen and Reginald H. Fincke; Louis F. Bishop Jr. and George M. Hecksher; W. A. W. Stewart Jr. and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., and Jarvis Cromwell and W. Jay Iselin. This is an annual preparation for the United States championships, scheduled this year for Philadelphia later in the month, and it is likely that all or most of these teams will compete there.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	10	6	3	35	31	26
Detroit	9	4	7	42	37	22
London	7	7	7	34	27	21
Windsor	8	3	8	42	38	19
Pittsburgh	7	5	7	32	45	19
Cleveland	7	3	10	45	48	17
Syracuse	4	4	10	39	47	12

RESULTS JAN. 7

Pittsburgh 2, Windsor 0, overtime.
Syracuse 3, Detroit 3, overtime.

PITTSBURGH CLIMBS IN RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 8—Two goals in overtime gave Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets a hard-earned victory over Windsor Bulldogs here last night by a score of 2 to 0. Stew Dunning, recently acquired from Cleveland, accounted for the first goal, and "Whitey" Field the second. They came in the first four minutes of overtime play. The victory enabled Pittsburgh to draw on even terms with Windsor in the International League standing.

DETROIT-SYRACUSE TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 8—Detroit Olympics and the Syracuse Stars battled through 70 minutes of bruising hockey to an overtime tie here last night, 3 to 3. The lead see-sawed back and forth through three periods. Pete Palangio scored twice for Syracuse and Syd Howe once. Art Gagne, Terrand Gillis and Stan McCabe got the Detroit goals.

TWO PERFECT GAMES BOWLED

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 8 (AP)—Two perfect games were bowled during a special doubles match Wednesday night. Steve Fabian shot 12 straight strikes in the first game and sent his team ahead by 87 points, but Johnny Dlugosz duplicated his feat in the second game to overcome the lead. Fabian finished with a total of 6[illegible] and Dlugosz with 7[illegible].

CANADIAN TOURNEY JAN. 19

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 8 (AP)—Entry blanks have been issued for the annual Canadian covered court tennis championships to be held here starting Jan. 19. The tournament again is expected to draw the entry of George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, who won the championship last year, and other leading United States players. Entries close Jan. 16.

AMERICANS NOW SECOND IN RACE

Defeat Canadiens—Maroons Stop N. Y. Rangers 4-3 as Bruins Tie Detroit

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE DIVISION
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	13	5	3	62	33	31
Chicago	7	7	6	31	36	21
Boston	7	7	8	50	37	21
Detroit	6	4	11	32	53	16
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	9	5	7	55	48	23
Americans	7	6	8	32	48	20
Canadiens	8	3	10	40	48	19
Montreal	6	3	12	58	64	15

RESULTS JAN. 7

Montreal 4, Rangers 3.
Americans 1, Canadiens 0.
Boston 0, Detroit 0, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The New York Americans won their second successive victory over the Montreal Canadiens last night, after a rough game, by a score of 1 to 0. Though the locals were penalized more frequently, the total time ran about even. Bert McInenly made good his transfer to the Americans by scoring the only goal. Americans regained second place in their division.

N. Y. AMERICANS — CANADIENS
Conway, McVeigh, McInenly, Himes, lw — rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, Rivers, Morenz
Burch, Himes, Jeremiah, Lamb, c — c, Morenz, Lepine
Lamb, Filmore, W. Kilrea, rw — lw, Joliat, Mondou, Morenz
Ayres, Brydge, ld — rd, S. Mantha, Leduc, Wasnie
Dutton, Shields, Filmore, rd — ld, Burke, Munro, Mondou
Worters, g — g, Hainsworth

Score—Americans 1, Canadiens 0. Goal—McInenly for Americans. Assist—W. Kilrea, for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 8—The Maroons, last in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, defeated the New York Rangers, first in the American group, 4 to 3 here last night. The reverse stopped the Rangers' nonlosing streak, which had gone for 11 games, nine wins and two ties, and it was also only the third defeat administered to the losers this season. It was Rangers' first defeat on the road.

MONTREAL — N. Y. RANGERS
Trottier, Northcott, A. Siebert, lw — rw, W. Cook, Gainor
Stewart, Smith, Phillips, c — c, Boucher, Somers, Dillon
Brydson, Ward, Robinson, rw — lw, Keeling, Murdoch, Desjardins
Conacher, McVicar, ld — rd, Johnson, Brennan
Wilcox, Starr, rd — ld, Milks, E. Seibert
Walsh, g — g, Roach

Score—Montreal 4, Rangers 3. Goals—Stewart 2, Northcott, Brydson for Montreal; Dillon 2 and Somers for Rangers. Assists—Smith, Brydson, Trottier and Starr for Montreal; Somers 2, Murdoch for Rangers. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Jack Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8—Boston Bruins were held to a scoreless tie here last night by Detroit Falcons in a game that saw the home team pass up many scoring chances that should have established it as winner. Fine goal keeping by Tiny Thompson in the Boston nets coupled with erratic shooting and poor judgment on the part of Detroit puck carriers robbed Falcons of a chance to pick up a victory. By the point, Boston climbed into a tie with Chicago Black Hawks for second place in the American division of the National Hockey League.

BOSTON — DETROIT
Cook, Galbraith, Touhey, lw — rw, Aurie, Cooper, Carson
Welland, Barry, Chapman, c — c, Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox
Clapper, Burke, rw — lw, H. Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms
Foster, Hitchman, ld — rd, Noble
Shore, rd — ld, Young, Smith
Thompson, g — g, Connell

Score—Detroit 0, Boston 0. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and J. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

MORRISON IS TWO UNDER PAR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP)—Long-hitting Fred Morrison of Culver City, Calif., southern California open champion, led 253 professional and amateur golfers through the qualifying round of 36 holes yesterday for the Los Angeles $7500 open, shooting 73—68—141, two under par. Ninety-seven of the starters won the right to continue Saturday with an exempt list of 35 in the seventh annual open over the Hillcrest Country Club course. The tourney extends through Monday. The qualifying play, over half a dozen courses, saw all the prominent entries gain admission to the championship. In most instances the play was not completed until dusk. Trailing Morrison by two strokes was Gale Stockton, University of Southern California amateur, from San Bernardino, who shot a 71—72—143. Dick Metz, Waco (Texas) professional, drew up in third place with 76—68—144, followed by Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles, formerly of Waco, with 70—75—145, and Eric Seavall, Hollywood, with 72—73—145.

SOUTH AFRICANS TO VISIT N. Z.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Much interest is being taken in the proposed visit to New Zealand of the South African cricket team now touring Australia. The South African Board of Control has approved of the visit, and negotiations are going on between the team's manager and the New Zealand authorities. The team is expected to arrive at the end of February. The visit will be short, and probably only test matches will be played. New Zealanders will be eager to see how their best players, who have done so well in England and have been admitted to test match rank, fare against South Africa. The two countries have met on the football field, but never at cricket.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

American 37, Randolph-Macon 20.
Beloit 31, Ripon 25.
Bridgewater 31, Lynchburg 27.
Cape Girardeau T. 33, Kirksville T. 32.
Clemson 34, South Carolina 22.
Creighton 35, Missouri 34.
Norwich 24, Lowell T. S. 21.
Oakland City 32, Rose P. I. 18.
River Falls T. 45, Eau Claire T. 23.
Stetson 39, Citadel 26.
St. Viator 33, Elmhurst 13.
Tulsa 25, Drake 19.
Wabash 28, Ohio Wesleyan 20.
Waynesburg 34, W. V. Wesleyan 18.

MRS. VARE PLANS BID FOR TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, five times winner of the United States women's golf championship, said yesterday she would be a contestant in the British championship next spring if America and Great Britain engage in a women's team match prior to the title tournament. Mrs. Vare said plans for the projected team match were indefinite, but that she expected such an event would be held, as was announced last fall. Mrs. Vare plans to leave within a fortnight for a cruise in southern waters.

SKI TEAM OF 19 FOR CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8 (AP)—Canada probably will be represented by a ski team of 19 in the winter Olympiad at Lake Placid next month, with eastern and western Canada furnishing the members in about equal numbers. Canadians will take part in the 18- and 50-kilometer cross-country ski races, ski-jumping competition and the combined crosscountry and jumping championships.

Fifth Straight For St. Louis Six

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	12	1	6	32	19	24
Chicago	10	3	6	61	38	20
Tulsa	7	2	7	30	28	14
St. Louis	7	3	8	30	33	14
Duluth	6	1	9	30	37	12
Buffalo	3	3	11	14	46	6

(No points for ties)

RESULTS JAN. 7

St. Louis 3, Buffalo 0.
Kansas City 2, Duluth 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8—St. Louis Flyers scored their fifth-straight American Hockey League triumph here last night by defeating Buffalo Majors, 3 to 0, in a game featured by the sparkling goal tending of Herb Reaume. Incidentally, the Flyers' net minder turned in his fourth shutout in his last five starts.

ST. LOUIS — BUFFALO
Scott, St. John, lw — rw, Gordon, Morrison, Armand
McPherson, Kendall c — c, Redding, Holmes, Depaul
Hill, Jackson, rw — lw, Harris, Bouchard, Desy
Louska, Mulligan, ld — rd, Carbol, Rennis
Williams, Creasey, Singer, rd — ld, Donnelly, Oatman
Reaume, g — g, Stark

Score—St. Louis 3, Buffalo 0. Goals—Williams 2, Creasey, for St. Louis. Referees—C. B. Jamieson, Kansas City; Dr. Edward O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8—The Pla-Mors last night bolstered their American Hockey League leadership by turning in a 2-to-1 victory over the Duluth Hornets in an overtime contest. Ken Dunfield's work near the net accounted for the Pla-Mor triumph. With three minutes of the overtime period elapsed, he converted Ranger's pass to break the tie.

KANSAS CITY — DULUTH
Ranger, Goodman, lw — rw, Anderson, Stuart
Campbell, Mitchell, c — c, Thorsteinssen, Scott
McCormick, Dunfield, rw — lw, Lessard, Merrill
McLeod, Halderson, ld — rd, Bergl, Daly
McKinnon, Mulvihill, rd — ld, Davis, Forslund
Levine, g — g, Turner

Score—Kansas City 2, Duluth 1. Goals—McCormick and Dunfield for Kansas City; Stuart for Duluth. Assists—Campbell and Ranger for Kansas City. Referee—Joseph Sills, Stratford, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

MINNESOTA SEXTET WINS WAY TO FINALS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 8 (AP)—The University of Minnesota today held the right to play in the finals to determine the United States hockey representative for the Olympic Games, but the Gophers were undecided whether to compete further for the honor.

Minnesota entered the finals last night by defeating the Upper Peninsula team of Michigan, 5 goals to 4.

MINNESOTA — UPPER PENINSULA
Parker, lw — rw, E. Riutti
MacInnis, c — c, Latva
Toth, rw — lw, R. Riutti
Soumi, ld — rd, Musich
Labatt, rd — ld, Klingbeel
Jones, g — g, Conway

Score—University of Minnesota 5, Upper Peninsula 4. Goals—Parker 3, Soumi, Toth for Minnesota; E. Riutti 3, R. Riutti, Musich for Upper Peninsula. Assists—MacInnis 2, Toth 2 for Minnesota; Latva 2 for Upper Peninsula. Spares—Constantine, Gibbs, Schaeffer, Ryman, Todd and Carlson for Minnesota; Olson, Pessen, Ruelle, LaCoursiere and Kadjan for Upper Peninsula. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW PLAYERS FOR SPRINGFIELD SIX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8—George Himes, former defenseman with the New Haven Eagles, is to join the Springfield Indian squad of the Canadian-American Hockey League today. Himes is to team with Frank Callighen at defense for the local club. Himes was released by the New Haven Eagles at the close of last season and has been a free agent ever since.

Frank Carroll, coach of the Indians, has been on a scouting trip to Toronto. Last night Carroll announced that he had signed two promising Toronto amateurs, Robert Hughes and Burton Burry. Both boys are defensemen and have been playing in the Toronto Mercantile League. They are to report here tomorrow.

TILDEN DEFEATS NAJUCH

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden had little trouble overcoming Roman Najuch, former German champion, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, in the eastern professional tennis play last night. His driving and defense were too much for the German. Hans Nusslein, German champion, disposed of Allen Behr of New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0, in the other match of the night. Behr substituted for Bruce P. Barnes of Texas, who arrived too late to play. Tilden and Bobby Seller of California disposed of J. Emmett Paré of Chicago and Albert Burke, the Irishman from France, 6—3, 8—4, 6—4, in the first doubles round. Burke defeated Seller, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1, in the opening match at the Philadelphia Auditorium. The tournament is one of a series to be held in cities throughout the country. After the match, Big Bill Tilden played a one-set exhibition with Seller, defeating the Los Angeles man, 6—4. Francis T. Hunter of New York proved rather easy for Paré, Chicago star, who won, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1. After taking things easy in the first set, Hunter rallied, but the stiff pace set by Paré proved too much for him. Paré throughout the second set had Hunter running around in circles with his backhand drives falling alternately into opposite far corners of the court. Hunter was unable to do much in the third set, so fatigued had he become in chasing Paré's returns.

HARVARD AND YALE WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Both Harvard Club and Yale Club improved their positions as play was resumed after the holidays in the New York group of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class B team championships. Harvard Club climbed up into a tie with Heights Casino for second place, by a 5-to-0 victory over Racquet and Tennis Club, and Yale Club added to its victories, though still in fourth position, by defeating Union League Club, 4 to 1. Only one match of the three scheduled for the New Jersey group in the same Class B team championship was played, and this resulted in a victory for Downtown Athletic Club, 4 to 1, over Park Avenue Squash Club. This leaves the victors still undefeated, with a margin of two victories over Montclair Athletic Club, which also has a clean slate.

GREENLEAF REMAINS AHEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world pocket billiard champion, retained his wide edge over Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., in their special 1750-point match at the Strand Academy yesterday. After the seventh and eighth blocks Greenleaf led, 1006 to 862. Woods outscored the champion in the afternoon, 187 to 125 in 15 innings, but was beaten last night, 125 to 84 in five innings. Woods's high runs were 57 and 30; Greenleaf's 33 and 69.

IRISH-CANADIAN TEAM LEADS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8 (AP)—After riding 378 miles in 18 hours in the six-day bicycle race at the Auditorium, Torchy Peden and Polly Parrott, Irish-Canadian team, held a lead of one lap over three other teams tied for second place.

YOUNG SEXTET AT DARTMOUTH

Green Looks for Success in Future With Team of Sophomores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER N. H., Jan. 7—A young team, composed almost entirely of sophomores, is representing Dartmouth College in hockey this season. For this reason the 1932 campaign in this sport is not expected to be a complete success; but with a sextet of youngsters facing a difficult schedule which calls for games with Harvard, Yale and Princeton, the Green should be well represented after these men have acquired the necessary experience.

Coach James P. Bower '21 did not have a single veteran in the starting lineup of the opening game against Yale, and the entire team was composed of sophomore players. The team is captained by William H. Morton '32, star football quarterback, but Morton has not yet joined the team. He recently returned from the west coast, where he played as a member of the all-Eastern football team on New Year's Day.

The sophomore team which Coach Bower used in the first game was outstanding as freshmen last year, winning from Harvard, Yale and Princeton first-year men, and dropping only one game, that to St. Paul's School by a 4-to-3 score.

The team was captained by Frank J. Spain '34, who is rated as the most brilliant hockey player to enter Dartmouth since the days of Myles J. Lane '28 and Edward J. Jeremiah '30, both of whom are in professional hockey at present. With Spain on the forward line are Wilbur L. Powers '34 and Charles B. Arthur '34. Powers, a fast man on the football team this fall, is also an asset in hockey, carrying his speed into that game, and Arthur is a short player who checks well.

Roald A. Morton '34 plays one of the defensive positions with Robert M. Bennett '34.

Other sophomore players who are out for the team are Donald W. Crowther '34, Charles E. Rolfe Jr. '34, Carl M. Vail Jr. '34, Arthur E. Nissen '34, Stanley E. Neill '34 and Richard G. Wells '34.

The goal-tending position is causing the coaches concern, for Nathan W. Hawkes Jr. '32, the regular goalie for two years, is ineligible this year. John B. Wolff Jr. '32, who was Hawkes's understudy in both freshman and varsity days, has been used in practice, but has a great deal of competition from James H. McHugh '34, who was the regular goal tender on the freshman team of last year.

There is only a handful of experienced players on the team besides Captain Morton this year. John C. Manchester '33, although not starting games last year, appeared in all contests, as did John F. Whitcomb '32. Other men returning are John B. Faegre '33, Nathan H. Wentworth '32, and William G. Allyn '32.

By keeping his sophomore team intact, Coach Bower hopes to build for the future, and there is no optimism regarding this season. The men have not mastered the new rules, and were forced to play Yale after having been only five days on ice and with their captain in California.

The Morton brothers are expected to be the outstanding defense men on the team. Spain will be the scoring threat of the team, assisted by Powers.

YALE CREWS USE NEW ROWING TANK

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—One of the three rowing tanks in the new $5,000,000 Payne Whitney Gymnasium at Yale University, the first item of equipment in the building to be tried out, was used yesterday for the first time.

John M. Cates, graduate director of athletics, Dr. James Greenway, a member of the athletic board of control, coaches and other spectators were present. The opening had originally been scheduled for Wednesday, but was postponed for organization of the crew.

The varsity eight held a 40-minute workout. Starting today a 40-minute workout will be held by each of the four varsity crews daily.

The water in the tank flows past the stationary shell at 8½ miles per hour. Other equipment will not be placed in use until the building is completed. Dedication is expected to take place next September.

KELLY WINS TWO MATCHES

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Chicago went into a tie with Bennie Allen of Kansas City for first place in the New York State pocket billiard championship last night by defeating Marcel Camp of Detroit, 125 to 52. Rudolph now has won five games and lost none, as has Allen. The latter was idle yesterday. Rudolph closed out his match with Camp in 10 innings. He had a high run of 83, Camp one of 15. In the other night match, George Kelly of Philadelphia defeated Joseph Proscita of Gloversville N. Y., 125 to 26, in eight innings. Kelly's high run was 55, Proscita's 11. Camp and Kelly hung up victories in the afternoon matches. Camp defeated Proscita, 125 to 118, in five innings. Camp's high run was 84, Proscita's 32. Kelly, in winning his first game of the tournament, defeated Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 56, in 13 innings. High runs were: Kelly 40, Lauri 15.

ITALIAN TEAM SAILS

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP)—Fifteen Italian Olympic team ski-runners, jumpers and bobsleigh racers sailed today aboard the Biancamano for New York and Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid. Renato Ricci, Undersecretary of Education, saw the team off.

CLEVELAND BUYS TOLEDO CLUB

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Sale of the Toledo American Association baseball club to the Cleveland Indians was announced yesterday by Alva Bradley, president of the latter club, subject to approval of the Toledo Common Pleas Court.

OTTAWA ALL-STARS BEST MILAN

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP)—The touring Ottawa All-Stars hockey team today defeated a Milan team, 5 goals to 0. Tomorrow the team leaves for a tour of Switzerland.

HOLLYWOOD SHORTSTOP SOLD

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP)—Eddie Leishman, young shortstop of the Hollywood Pacific Coast League baseball club, has been sold outright to Scranton of the New York State League, Bill Lane, president of the Stars, announced last night.

Clyde Martin Play Gets Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The annual invitation squash tennis tournament of the Yale Club in honor of Clyde Martin, former captain of a champion team, got under way brilliantly yesterday, with the home club members who had entered in honor of the associate taking beatings with great regularity in favor of their guests.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated J. P. Leo, N. Y. A. C., 15—11, 15—12.
Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—12.
P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—4.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—1.
Milton Baron, Fraternity Club, defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—11, 7—15, 15—4.
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—13, 15—8.
C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 13—13.
E. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., 15—2, 15—8.
Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—10.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, won from W. Murray Lee, Columbia U. C., by default.
John S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated John C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—12.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, won from Charles M. Bull, Crescent A. C., by default.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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NORTHPORT, L. I., 48 Bayview Ave., Harbor View—A home located on Northport Bay, L. I., is ready to give skilled care and attention to those needing it. MRS. THOMPSON.

PLEASANT home for rest and study for those needing care; an attendant is available. MRS. CLARA E. RUSSELL, 418 Walnut St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6118.

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NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th (Apt. 71)—Bright, warm double room, running water, elevator; refined home; near church. PEARSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 527 W. 121st St. (Apartment 53)—Double room, running water, electric grill, large closet. Telephone Mon 2-5813.

NEW YORK CITY, 10 W. 169th—Single, large light, airy corner room, suitable 2; near subway and elevated; reasonable. Davenport 3-9896.

NEW YORK CITY, 350 West 110th—Light elevator apartment, bedroom-living room, kitchen; 1-2 ladies, couple. Academy 2-0942, Apt. 38.

NEW YORK CITY, 126 W. 103rd—Living and bedroom; quiet; ideal for two friends; home atmosphere; reasonable. SANTOS.

NEW YORK CITY, 53 East 96th (5-B)—Clean, warm double, running water, $15, kitchen privilege; girls. Atwater 9-3587.

NEW YORK CITY—Two rooms and bath; private family; couple or two ladies preferred. Call Riverside 9-8041.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Furnished apartments, 1-3-room apartment, 2 single rooms for housekeeping, oil heat, hot and cold water, electricity, gas. MRS. TRAVIS, 5 Harrison St., off Westminster.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 33 Kenwood Pk.—Sunny front room in private home, refined surroundings, for business person; garage near. MRS. G. M. ROBERTS.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Lady will share attractive home or let two rooms to couple or ladies. Box W-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Our Homes are . . . what we make them.
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33⅓ to 50% discount
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MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
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Sizes 2½ to 10 Widths AAA to EE
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MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

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Sizes 36 to 44 **$1.00** Blue—Green Rose—Orchid
Just Imagine—Both Dress and Apron at This Low Price
Now, crisp dresses to slip into on these busy winter mornings. Three styles and sash so attractive you will have a hard time deciding which to buy. Every garment Fast Color and Full Cut.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

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Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream
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Cars serviced while you wait.
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Quality and Speed with Moderate Prices
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HOME BEAUTIFIERS
With Wall Paper—Paints Pictures—Draperies
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

White Fir
(Abies concolor)

Where: Arizona north to Washington and Alaska; east over the mountain ranges to Alberta, Montana, Utah and southern Colorado.

Distinguishing features: Leaves or needles flat, pale blue-green; cones purple, shedding seeds about ½-inch long with dark, lustrous wings nearly covering the whole scale surface. A tall, narrow tree usually between 125 and 200 feet high, occasionally reaching 300 feet; branches short, those near the base being generally slightly pendulous.

Reaching gigantic heights in the Sierras, these tall, stately firs are scarcely more than medium height and circumference in the Rockies. For a fir, the needles are considered unusually long.

Referred to under several common names, such as white balsam fir, Oregon balsam fir, mountain fir, pumpkin tree, mountain balsam, or downy-cone fir; this tree is the common fir found throughout the Rockies at nearly all elevations. The farther up one goes, the smaller become the trees, until at heights over 9000 feet they become mere shrubs, which even though they may be 200 years old or more, yet do not reach the height of a man.

The branches of the white fir are short, densely crowded, and persist down to the base of the tree.

The wood is not of much use for anything but firewood, although some is used in the construction of butter tubs or small boxes. Oleoresin, an exuding, sticky substance, like the Canada balsam of the East, is collected from the tree.

Even though the white fir has the disadvantage of being a slow-growing tree, it is popular in Europe and in the eastern and northern parts of the United States, as an ornamental tree.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Isaiah (C. O. W.) — Preferably *I-za'-ya*, with *i* as in *ice*, first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *sofa*.

Premier, Laval, science (Miss K. G.)—The first is preferably sounded in three syllables, *pre'-mi-er*, with first *e* as in *key*, *i* as in *it*, second *e* as in *maker*. Avoid *prem-eer*.

The second, the name of the present French Premier, is sounded *La-val'*, with each *a* as in *ask*.

The third is sounded *si'-ense*, with *i* as in *ice*, *e* as in *novel*. Avoid *si'-unse*.

The inquirer also reports some evidence to dispute the recent assertion in this column that in the formal reading of such words as "nature," "creature," "verdure," "educate," etc., "the *t* or *d* preceding the *u* should not become *ch* or *j*, respectively." The authority accepted by this newspaper recognizes the tendency to sound these words as *na'-choor, cre'-choor, ver'-joor, eh'-joo-cate*, etc., and admits that those pronunciations "may be considered allowable *in colloquial speech*" (Guide to Pronunciation, section 250). Those who feel it is correct to employ *colloquial speech* in formal reading, however, must assume the burden of proof.

Wound (J. J. S.) — Preferably *woond*, with *oo* as in *food*. This, of course, is contrary to the general analogy of other words containing accented *ou* descended from the Middle English (ground, sound, hound, found, etc.), but it is decidedly the prevailing usage.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Knew

"Did my wife speak at the meeting yesterday?"

"I don't know your wife, but there was a tall, thin lady who rose and said she could not find words to express her feelings!"

"That wasn't my wife!"—*Karikaturen.*

At Least Particular

A wealthy society lady had just engaged a new maid, and was instructing her in the duties of waiting on the table.

"At dinner, Mary," she explained, "you must remember always to serve from the left and take the plates from the right. Is that clear?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the girl, condescendingly. "What's the matter, superstitious or something?"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

A Sign of the Times

"How do you know that statesman is losing his grip on popular favor?"

"The magazines," replied Senator Sorghum, "are putting new names into the anecdotes in which his has figured for years."—*Washington Star.*

But Look at Manchuria!

The printers stand and give a cheer,
Proof readers join the loud ovation,
For football's gone for one more year
And so they hold a celebration.

Melinkovich and Schereschewski,
Tschirgi, Jaskwich and Frenshaw,
Yarr, Inglefinger and Sheeketski
Are names they struggle with no more.

—*New York Sun.*

Reformation

Bishop (to captain): "Did my address help your soldiers?"

Captain: "Judge for yourself, sir. After the exercises, my men reformed and marched back to their quarters!"

A Quotation for Today

THE golden thread of love is never broken by use,
—W. S. ROYSTON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Feeding the 6000

Boston

JOHN CARZIS, who has greatly prospered since he came from Greece some dozen years ago, is paying back his debt of gratitude to his adopted country by helping to feed its poor on Christmas and New Year's Days.

Mr. Carzis, who has made his money in Boston through a chain of four restaurants, this year on New Year's Day changed that chain into harbors of practical cheer to those in need. In his restaurants he gave about 6000 men, women and children bountiful New Year's dinners. To scores of families in Boston's West and North Ends, Mr. Carzis sent baskets brimming over with good things.

From Kalamala, Greece, this man came to the United States. In New York City he learned American restaurant ways. Then he came to Boston and started in business.

America has been good to Mr. Carzis and he proposes to be good in turn to its citizens who have not prospered as has he. He is carrying out the injunction of giving freely and the most casual observer can see that it has not impoverished him.

Did You Know That—

Coal is piped in the Ruhr district of Germany—the fuel first being pulverized?

The first complete all-Australian talking program was recently exhibited in Melbourne?

A dancing-floor mounted on springs is being built for a café in Berlin, Germany?

Theodore Roosevelt was the first private citizen for whom the Kaiser's armies ever turned out?

The Children's Corner

Curley Cue and Company, Carpenter

Upon a hill where edelweiss
And sweet potatoes grew
There lived a merry carpenter
Whose name was Curley Cue.
And every now and then, 'tis said,
He built a house or barn or shed.
In winter time,
When there was snow
And sweet potatoes
Do not grow,
He lived upon the ample store
Left from the summer just before.

MR CUE, the carpenter, was sitting in the sun before the front door of his home on Edelweiss Hill, eating a cold roast sweet potato. It was a day when he had no carpentering to do, and Mr. Cue was rather glad of it, for although he liked to carpenter he also liked not to. "Working or not working," Mr. Cue would say, "I likes one as well as the other. So I'm just as happy whichever I'm doing." Everybody for miles around came to Mr. Cue when they wanted carpentering done, for he was a very good carpenter and when he built anything it stood up a long time. And he always cleaned up after himself when he had carpentered. Few carpenters realize how important that is, and it was perhaps the reason why Mr. Cue was such a popular carpenter.

The day was mild.
The sun was bright.
The sweet potato
Tasted right.
And there he smiling sat until
A child came climbing up the hill.

"Are you Mr. Cue and Company, the carpenter?" asked the child.

"Yes, M'am," said Mr. Cue. "That is, M'am, I'm Cue and Company when I send in my bill, but just plain Curley Cue when I'm eating my sweet potato. Will you have a sweet potato? They're good."

"If you please, sir," said the child.

"I thought you would," said Mr. Cue, going into the house and coming back with a cold roast sweet potato on a blue china plate.

"I want you to build a house for my doll," said the child, taking a

"I Want You to Build a House for My Doll," Said the Child.

potato. "With doors and windows And little shingles on the roof. And a chimney."

"It would have to be a wooden chimney, 'M'am," said Mr. Cue. "You see, Cue and Company doesn't do brickwork."

"I think a wooden chimney would do nicely," said the child. "Would it cost more than five cents? Because, you see, I haven't got more than five cents."

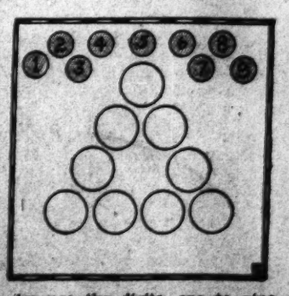
"I must figure that out, M'am," said Mr. Cue. "Wait a minute till I get a clean shingle and sharpen my lead pencil."

Mr. Cue,
As carpenters do,
On a shingle made quite a few
Figures, and added, subtracted, divided,
Nodded his head, and at last decided,
"The cost of this job
When all is spent,
As I figure it, M'am,
Will be just one cent."

"Do you suppose you could do it today?" said the child.

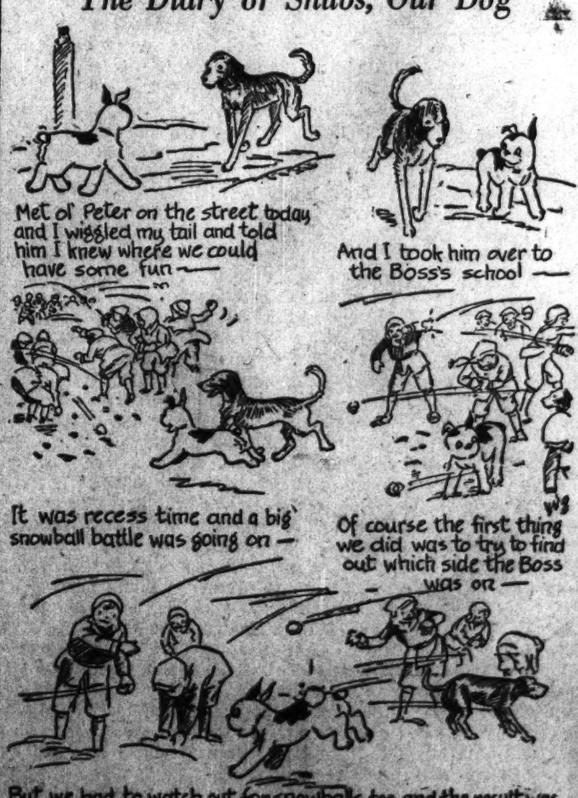
"Do it at once, M'am," said Mr. Cue. "Just you wait a minute till I get my chest o' tools."

Total Twenty Puzzle



Arrange the digits, one to nine, in such a way on the spaces of the triangle, so that they will add up on all three sides of the triangle to 20. There are several ways of doing this.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Met ol' Peter on the street today and I wiggled my tail and told him I knew where we could have some fun—
And I took him over to the Boss's school—
It was recess time and a big snowball battle was going on—
Of course the first thing we did was to try to find out which side the Boss was on—
But we had to watch out for snowballs, too, and the result was the battle was almost over before we finally found him—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Can Wet Be Dry?

WILL prohibition divide the Democratic Party? Increasing agitation among the wetter Democrats has brought that question more and more to the fore in recent months. Facing the most hopeful prospect of national victory that it has seen in two decades, the party is also confronted by a growing cleavage in its ranks on the prohibition question. Its national chairman is outspoken about his own fears:

> I believe there will be either a definite split between the Democratic Party of the North and the Democratic Party of the South, or there will be formed a liberal party in America unless those of us who love the traditions of the Democratic Party find some common ground under the teachings of Jefferson upon which both the wet and dry elements in our party can unite without resorting to expediencies and sacrificing the high principles of either school of thought.

To avoid this catastrophe, Mr. Raskob, a business man in politics and an erstwhile Republican, would be very democratic and very politic; he would put the whole thing up to the voter. He is among the wettest of the wets, but he would not urge his party to come out frankly for repeal. Nor would he have any candidate risk his chances by declaring boldly against prohibition.

Instead, he offers a device, wondrously fashioned to avoid such dangers. This apparatus would be a platform declaration by the Democratic National Convention favoring congressional approval of a constitutional amendment providing for state control of the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicants, this amendment to be submitted for ratification, not to the legislatures, but to special constitutional conventions in all the states.

Mr. Raskob asserts that adoption of such a plank would not bind Democrats to work for ratification of the amendment, but merely to work for its submission. Politicians without convictions may welcome that interpretation. But it will be hard for genuine drys to see. They are no more likely to favor submission of an amendment to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment than the friends of woman suffrage would be to favor submission of an amendment to destroy the Nineteenth Amendment. To ask drys to support a move directly tending to make possible a legalization of liquor is to ask them to promote a policy that they conscientiously believe is against the interests of the nation.

The Democrats who broke the solid South in 1928 will feel that Mr. Raskob and those for whom he speaks are, after all, "resorting to expediencies." The chairman of the national committee has been unable to get agreement on his plan in the limited circle of committeemen. He says that the device would provide a referendum, but himself adds that the drys "are against the referendum."

Nor is it apparent how this proposal is going to be an instrument of harmony if thrown into the rough-and-tumble of a national convention. If party leaders in quiet conclave are split by it, what will it do to a typical Democratic convention? And after the convention, supposing it were by some chance adopted? Would party unity be fostered by Democrats of the North working for ratification of a wet amendment while the Democrats of the South bitterly opposed it?

Neither for the Democratic Party nor the nation does this device promise straightforward, final settlement of the prohibition question.

Research and the Masses

CAN the surprising successes of research in the natural sciences be repeated when the same methods are applied to social, political and economic problems? The professors and theorists who specialize in these branches must have been encouraged recently when a chief of research for a large commercial concern joined their ranks.

Addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. C. F. Hirshfeld of the Detroit Edison Company pleaded for the application of research methods to society's larger problems—larger, that is, than the tasks ordinarily attempted in a scientific laboratory. Said he:

> It is our fault that a civilization capable of producing a surplus of foodstuffs, of material goods required for living, and even of luxuries, a civilization capable of yielding surplus earnings and leisure time to all who are willing to work, finds itself beset by all sorts of little-understood economic upheavals, wars and social rebellions. . . . We can do much to make this collection of peoples happier and its life much more worth while if we will make an honest attempt to apply the research method to the solution of that large class of problems involving huge masses of people.

Some reasons why this attempt has been delayed seem evident. First, investigators in the broad fields which he mentioned have found it difficult to ascertain exactly what materials they were dealing with—mixtures of races and religions, of cultures, of ever-changing economic and political conditions. Next, they have confronted, on every side, self-serving individuals who believed they were profiting by existing conditions and opposed any changes.

Today, the research worker of whom Mr. Hirshfeld spoke faces a doubly difficult task. Not only must he evolve seemingly plausible theories based on the results of his studies, but his most trying undertaking is to get a hearing for what he proposes. This second problem brings into his test tube of research a mixture as perplexing as civilization itself. This leads to at least one starting point from which he may expect to progress: A more educated populace would be more willing to try what is offered by the research worker. The expert, while charting a course of advancement based on his findings, must strive to cultivate an alert and educated electorate.

A Great Man Fallen in Israel

IN A sketch of Julius Rosenwald's career published in The Christian Science Monitor in April, 1927, appeared a map of the southern states showing the extent of his gifts to Negro education. Black dots indicated the location of schools which had profited by his philanthropy. In every state appeared many of these records of his benevolence, while in North Carolina and along the banks of the Mississippi River they were so thickly clustered as to constitute a black smudge upon the map. In all, they represented 5000 such schools, established at a cost to the donor of $3,500,000, but representing an actual investment of more than $20,000,000, since Mr. Rosenwald demanded that his gifts be attended by contributions from the people and the neighborhoods profiting by them. Even the Negro beneficiaries are estimated to have added $4,000,000 to the amount of his gifts.

From the rebuilding of Chicago's famous art palace in Jackson Park, and its endowment as an industrial museum, to the expenditure of millions of dollars for the assistance of agricultural workers in Russia at a time when American dislike for that country was even more unreasoning than it is today, Mr. Rosenwald's gifts ran the whole gamut of charity.

It is a striking illustration of the possibilities of American life that a boy, born on a farm and not particularly prosperous until past thirty years of age, should have thus become one of the world's greatest philanthropists. The $35,000 he put into the mail order business in 1895 grew to $150,000,000 by 1928. Not another dollar was put in, except from profits earned. Capable management caused the growth. Yet it was Mr. Rosenwald's favorite remark that making money did not imply the possession of unusual ability. His own career controverted his theory.

One of the world's greatest givers, he contributed to the mechanism of philanthropy one revolutionary theory. It was his conviction that permanent "foundations" or trusts for philanthropic purposes were virtually certain to fail of their high purpose, and to become institutionalized, contributing perhaps more to the comfort of trustees and directors than to the needy. He preached incessantly that great social changes must be expected, and that the control of "dead hands" must not be kept over charitable bequests. And accordingly the Rosenwald Foundation, endowed by him with millions, must be wound up within twenty-five years of his passing.

Simple in life and in manner, with a heart open to every good cause, a citizen who took his public duties seriously, a rich man who felt himself the custodian of wealth which the community had created, the record of Julius Rosenwald is one to awaken new confidence in the possibilities for good in humanity. Indeed, a great man is fallen in Israel.

"Of Making Many Books—"

MR. O. H. CHENEY is the Theodore Roosevelt of the financial world. He can make the Front Page with an economic report. No news editor could ignore his phrases, which seem destined to enrich the language. His 150,000-word report to the National Association of Book Publishers on the weaknesses of the industry has caught the public attention. It could hardly fail to, employing such expressions as "economic illiterates" and "best-sellerism."

Sweet are the uses of publicity. Yet the Cheney report has a value, apart from these. It has stirred up the publishers as well as the entertainment-loving newspaper reader. The men who publish books derive less pleasure than does the innocent spectator from the mordant phraseology of Mr. Cheney. They dislike his way of putting things, and some of them deny his major charges. But mostly, they seem disposed to agree that there is something in what he says, and that something ought to be done about it. Indeed, the publishers' association is to name committees to study Mr. Cheney's findings.

Light will be thrown upon the differences of opinion as between Mr. Cheney and the publishers if we observe their respective approaches to the subject. Mr. Cheney is a banker. He enters the publishing houses with the air of an "efficiency expert." He complains that publishers fail to analyze markets, to organize distribution, to "salvage potential readers." If he is aware of a difference between a book and a vacuum cleaner, he does not betray it. He quite seriously proposes an effort on the part of authors to simplify their writing.

Compare with this the attitude of the publishers. This may be done best, perhaps, not through the comments by publishers on the Cheney report, but through statements which, as it happened, had been made before the report appeared. Thus Mr. John Macrae, president of E. P. Dutton & Co., says that "probably no class of business men have a more boyish temperament than do those who love books. It would seem that the lover and buyer of books is largely influenced by his feelings at the time, and if this is a true analysis, then those who deal in books cannot consider them as altogether merchandise."

And Mr. Alfred R. McIntyre, president of Little Brown & Co., while advocating, in the Publishers Weekly, such practical steps as curtailing lists, nevertheless declares shamelessly: "I believe certain books should be published even though they are sure to be unprofitable."

Now what can you do with men like that? Do they not justify Mr. Cheney's cry, "Incurable romantics"? It is Mr. Macrae, too, who perhaps gives us a clue to the explanation, if not the solution, of this baffling problem of the book trade. Commenting on the Cheney report, he remarks that there is "a fine spiritual influence in the book world which is unique, because books are personal, unique products, and it is ridiculous to judge our profession with the same standards as one may justifiably judge a purely commercial endeavor." And Mr. W. Morgan Schuster, president of the Century Company, describes publishing as "not strictly a business but something between an industry and a profession."

There you have it, you see. A profession is not susceptible to the methods that govern a business. Small wonder that, as Mr. Cheney points out, "the profits of publishers show an instability second only to that of the returns of theatrical producers." Who can foretell whether a play will be successful? Or a book?

But is that a reason for attempting to apply to play producing and book publishing the methods of mass production and high pressure sales? Experiments like those in price-cutting, in book clubs, in drug store distribution, give no reason to suppose that books can be sold like tooth paste. The public for books is limited, and it cannot be increased except through normal growth. While it is growing, possibly the book publishing business will do best to be governed by its experience in its own peculiar field.

The Right of Way

THERE are so many important subjects before Congress that the first problem should be the order in which they shall be treated. Clearly, it would be starting at the wrong end to begin with tariffs. Tariffs are important, yes; but they are not all-important at this stage of the nation's business. There are many other matters of public concern that should take precedence.

First in immediacy is the balancing of the budget. No government in the world is so strong that it can afford very long to defer this very necessary, even rudimentary, task of administration. The United States Government finished the last fiscal year in the red. At the present rate it will finish the next fiscal year deeper in the red. President Hoover, in his December budget message, produced a scheme of taxation by which it is expected that a balanced budget will be achieved. It should receive immediate consideration, not in order to indorse all the President's recommendations, but in order to assure the American people that the serious effort inaugurated by the President to balance the national accounts is being heeded by their representatives.

Second in importance is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Deflation, in being allowed to proceed unchecked, partakes of the momentum of a snowball rolling down hill, gathering speed and weight because effects quickly turn into fresh causes. Money should be put back into circulation, and no better agency has yet been devised to do that work than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Then the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act should be examined with a view to finding out in what way they might profitably be broadened so as to exchange the system's impounded cash for the good securities now temporarily unsalable in the hands of banks and people. All that needs to be done is to give power to the system to grant what are called in Europe "Lombard loans." These are loans on any type of security that meets with the central bank's approval. It is a device intended to meet just the kind of emergency that has now arisen. Naturally, its use must be carefully safeguarded, but the time has come to discuss ways and means, so that the credit lying idle in the Federal Reserve System may be channeled out to the consumers of credit, the people for whose benefit the system was established.

These three essentials, at least—and they are really preliminary to other reforms the President has enumerated—must come before any exhaustive rehashing of the tariff controversy if the legislators are in earnest in their desire to relieve the national emergency. The proposal to invite other nations to join in a tariff reduction conference has distinct merits and might be classed as a reconstruction measure. It would not necessarily take long debate. Changes of some items in the Hawley-Smoot schedules no doubt would be desirable in the interests of recovery, and may be hoped for from the Tariff Commission. But a general tariff revision by Congress is a different matter. At this juncture the country cannot afford the delays or animosities of such a debate.

Editorial Notes

"In the old saloon days, no one ever thought of making a news note of anyone being drunk," says the McKinney (Texas) Examiner, adding, significantly, that "this year it is so unusual that the newspapers place such items under black headlines." That word "unusual" seems to answer the question of many as to whether or not prohibition prohibits.

The Federal Department of Labor has just reported an industrial decline in 1931 which lessened the effect of all the others—a reduction in labor disputes.

A Gutenberg Bible has just been sold for more than $100,000. The rest of us can get the same practical value by paying the regular everyday price for a regular everyday Bible.

Great Britain has begun to tax early potatoes as a luxury. What a social triumph for the lowly "spud"!

A goal won today makes a good starting point tomorrow.

At any rate—there are a lot more people who know where Manchuria is.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

OF COURSE, there will be many Republican excuses for the disaster in the First New Hampshire Congressional District which sent a Democrat to Congress this week by a majority approaching 3000. Two years ago the late Fletcher Hale, Republican, was elected by 8000. William N. Rogers, the victor in Tuesday's contest, has a habit of victory, having been elected from the same district in 1922 by more than 7000.

The vote this year was light. Republicans assert that snow and bad roads kept country voters at home, while unemployment in the mill towns, notably Manchester, brought out a big vote of protest. Prohibition was slightly involved, as John N. Bartlett, the Republican nominee, advocated a referendum on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment—a concession which probably alienated many drys while not satisfying the wets, to whom the Democrat promised the flat repeal of the amendment. In the last analysis, business conditions and unemployment probably determined the result.

It will be folly for the Administration to ignore or attempt to minimise the significance of this election, succeeding as it does to defeats in the Eighth Michigan and Fifth New Jersey Districts—both normally Republican. In neither of these districts was prohibition the paramount issue. The determination of the voters to inflict upon the Administration the resentment they feel for existing conditions controlled the result.

What is the lesson? Primarily that the Republican organization has been derelict, or at any rate unsuccessful, in its obvious task of educating the voters concerning what the President has done and is still doing to correct the economic conditions from which they suffer. The program which he laid before Congress in a special message is one which competent observers declare will go far toward stimulating business. But on the surface it looks like a series of favors to large financial institutions. The voters must be taught that only by getting the banks, railroads and factories into full operation again can employment be made available for the masses.

Mr. Hoover's proposition for assisting in home building has been virulently criticized on the ground that an opportunity to build a $15,000 home does not allay the immediate hunger and cold of the man out of a job. But if home building be stimulated, jobs will be created in the building trades, and money will be pouring into all branches of commerce. It is the job of the Republican national organization to get the significance of the Hoover program into the comprehension of the voters in the simplest and most convincing way.

* * *

Is the nation facing an uprising of radical politics comparable to that which produced the People's Party in 1892, and the Chicago Convention of 1896, with its Bryan leadership? There are symptoms, isolated, perhaps, but still significant, that something of the sort may be expected. The "hunger march" on Washington is curiously reminiscent of Coxey's Army in the '90's, which moved on the national capital with the same grievances. "General" Coxey, by the way, who is in private life an excellent and prosperous business man, has just been elected Mayor of his home town of Massillon, Ohio, and will have an opportunity to test his proposition of paying for public improvements with noninterest-bearing bonds.

"Free silver at 16 to 1" was the rallying cry of the radicals from 1892 to 1900. Now, forty years later, Senator Wheeler introduces a bill providing for coinage at precisely that ratio. Today, Great Britain, which denounced the Bryanites as dishonest and repudiators, has gone off the gold standard, and is followed in effect, if not formally, by many other European powers.

Economic and social conditions today are so like those of 1896 that it seems amazing that there is not more political clamor. Prof. John Dewey is busily organizing his new party, but up to date it has seemed an essay in philosophy, not in politics. Wall Street ought to be even more unpopular today than in the days when a popular cartoon showed the "plutocrats" in New York milking a cow which was feeding in Kansas and Nebraska. In the recent difficulties of the financial community the cow has grazed all over the United States, and particularly in those sections which Mr. Bryan referred to as "the enemy's country." It was in the more or less capitalistic states that $4,000,000,000 of foreign bonds were marketed since the war, on which the Wall Street bankers made, according to testimony before a Senate committee, $100,000,000 profits, and the investors stand to lose even more millions, since more than $850,000,000 are now in default. In all probability the losses of those who in the years immediately preceding 1929 either invested or speculated with the aid of Wall Street exceeded those of the farmers who revolted in 1872. But there is no sign of a new political revolt.

Books of Current Interest

The Soviets and World Trade

Fighting the Red Menace, by H. R. Knickerbocker. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.50.

THIS is a well-informed and vividly written journalistic survey of a much-discussed subject; the effect of Soviet exports on the European capitals and commercial centers; and Mr. Knickerbocker's book possesses the same qualities that won for his series of articles on Russia under the Five-Year Plan (later published in book form under the title, "The Red Trade Menace") the 1930 Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence. The style is lively and entertaining, with occasional glints of humor; the viewpoint is fresh and unbiased; the facts are marshaled in clear and understandable fashion. Mr. Knickerbocker possesses the further great advantage of personal knowledge of the Soviet Union, based on more than two years of residence in that country as a correspondent.

The somewhat flamboyant titles which have been attached to Mr. Knickerbocker's works are calculated to give a misleading impression of their character and content. "The Red Trade Menace," for instance, was not an anti-Bolshevist propaganda tract, but a series of vivid sketches of some of the outstanding industrial and agricultural enterprises which have grown up in Russia under the Five-Year Plan. And those who regard Soviet exports as a "menace" to be curbed with the aid of boycotts, embargoes and other restrictions, will derive little comfort from the convincing factual analysis of the situation contained in Mr. Knickerbocker's present book.

The author, summarizing his conclusions, points out that Europe thus far has proved incapable of economic coöperation and, furthermore, that such coöperation, if it did take place, would in all probability be directed against the United States as much as against the Soviet Union. He found resentment against the American tariff and war-debt policies widespread in the countries he visited.

Only six countries, not one of which was ever an important buyer of Soviet goods, definitely prohibit the importation of Russian products. These are Canada, Roumania, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania. On the other hand nine countries, with a vastly larger aggregate buying power—England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Latvia and Estonia—encourage trade with the Soviet Union by giving their business men state guaranteed credits to facilitate sales to the Soviet Union.

Efforts to check or restrict Soviet imports have consistently broken down as a result of rivalries between countries and between various economic interests within the same country, rivalries which are apparently unavoidable under a competitive system and which the Soviet foreign trade agencies have been quick to exploit. The author supports this point with an abundance of concrete instances. When Belgium introduced a licensing system for Soviet imports, Soviet ships avoided Antwerp and docked at Rotterdam. This transfer of business to a national and commercial rival soon brought about a change in the Belgian attitude. British textile manufacturers view with apprehension the possibilities of Soviet textile export, especially in eastern markets. But British manufacturers of textile machinery are glad to get Soviet orders. Swedish timber firms have been adversely affected by the growth of Soviet timber exports. But Swedish saw manufacturers are quite willing to supply the needs of the Soviet timber industry for their products. Mr. Knickerbocker hits the nail squarely on the head when he points out, as the basic weakness of all attempts by individual countries to check Soviet alleged dumping:

> "The countries unfavorably affected by Soviet exports are affected, not at home where they could put up the bars, but abroad in some other country where for the most part the consumers are glad to receive goods at prices beneath those of the complaining exporters from the injured nations."

Although he envisages the Soviet Union as an increasingly formidable competitor of the United States, especially in the grain and oil fields, the author affords little encouragement to advocates of an American embargo on Soviet imports. Such an embargo would affect less than 5 per cent of Soviet exports. Soviet competition makes itself felt not in America itself, but in foreign markets over whose commercial policies America has no control.

Mr. Knickerbocker does not agree with critics who attack Soviet exporters for "dumping" their products with the deliberate purpose of driving down world commodity prices. He more than once points out the readiness of Soviet export organizations to enter world pools for the limitation of exports and remarks: "Soviet prices are, as a rule, just low enough—but always low enough—to get the business and not, if the Soviets can help it, any lower." This description, incidentally, would describe almost any successful sale under competitive conditions.

Besides giving a clear-cut picture of the present problems raised by the development of Soviet foreign trade, Mr. Knickerbocker's work inevitably stimulates reflection as to the future of Soviet export and its effect on the world. There is no hard-and-fast plan for Soviet foreign trade, as there is for industry, transport and electric power development, because prices and markets are beyond Soviet control. Quite possibly, however, Soviet foreign trade policy in future years, when the stress of forcing exports to pay for indispensable equipment has been eased, will not aim at either of two extremes which have been predicted: complete closing of an economically self-sufficient Russia to foreign trade, or a drive for the conquest of world markets. Foreign trade for the Soviet Union is not an end in itself, but a means to an end, the progressive industrialization of the country; and the Soviet ideal, if and when the strain of the present period passes, would probably be to exchange for foreign commodities only the surplus that remained after domestic needs were satisfied. The Soviet economic system precludes any likelihood of the deliberate piling up of favorable trade balances for foreign investment purposes.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Other Side of Tariffs

FIFTY PER CENT ad valorem duties just put into effect by Great Britain will apply to a large number of articles and products exported to that country from the United States.

Of course, these duties will make the American products they affect higher priced and more difficult to sell to English importers. But American manufacturers cannot afford to abandon the English market without a struggle. The dispatch from London which reported the new duties said:

> American firms have plans under way to manufacture these products in England in order to avoid duty. The Government raises no objection to that procedure, on the theory that unemployment will be lessened.

Any government could view with equanimity the immigration of manufacturing capital destined to build factories, create pay rolls and stimulate local trade in numerous ways. But can Americans view with like equanimity the emigration of American manufacturing capital to meet the exigencies created by foreign adoption of American tariff policies and practices?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Milk Instead of Beer

FOR twenty years I have been on the editorial staff of the Chicago Tribune. I have seen the transformation for good that has taken place in a great industrial plant, and in the editorial rooms of a great newspaper. Before prohibition, when the whistle sounded, men from the linotype and other mechanical departments would rush out to the saloon. A single man would come back with a long pole over his shoulder, having suspended on it, perhaps, twelve pails of beer. After prohibition went into effect, there was no beer brought into the building. Instead of beer, the workmen bought milk, and I have counted sixty empty bottles on each floor landing. During the summer the management provided a large box for ice in which the milk bottles were kept, and a man was put in charge of its distribution. Milk instead of beer is an outstanding transformation in practically all industrial plants in Chicago.—*W. B. Norton, Ph.D., in the Maritime Baptist.*